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THE AUSTRALASIAN Journal of Pharmacy

With which is Incorporated

The Australasian Chemist and Druggist.

Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for Transmission by Post as a Newspaper.

PHAR Storage

'The Allenburys' Foods

TRADE MARK

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD. desire to draw the attention of Medical Men to the undermentioned comparison of the "Allenburys" Milk Foods No. 1 and No. 2, when mixed according to the directions, with Human and Cow's Milk.

	Cow's Milk.	Human Milk	PREPARED AS DIRECTED. The 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 1.	The 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2.	Cow's Milk and Water Equal parts (a)
Fat	**3.0**	**3.5**	**3.33**	**3.06**	**1.5**
Casein	3.0	1.0	1.12	1.0	1.5
Albumen	0.5	1.2	1.00	0.81	0.25
Carbohydrates ...	4.5	6.2	10.20	10.86	2.2
Mineral Matters ...	0.7	0.3	0.67	0.62	0.35
Water	88.3	87.8	83.68	83.65	95.0

(a) The strength usually given to a young infant.

NOTE.—It will be noticed that the proportion of **Casein in Cow's Milk is greatly in excess,** whilst the **Albumen and Lactose are deficient. No dilution of water can correct this.** When cream is added to diluted milk the proportion of fat can be made correct, **but the deficiency of Milk Albumen and Lactose is still further exaggerated.**

The Table of Analysis of Infant's Foods, when mixed ready for use, is more important than the analysis of the dry powder as determining the value of foods as compared with human milk.

Refer to Note issued by Dr. Robert Hutchison to face Page 470 of his book, "Food and the Principles of Dietetics," Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged, Second Impression. 1913.

Index to Advts. Page 8.

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ABSORBENT COTTONS

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The Nyal Man

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AND

CONDY'S CRYSTALS

ARE GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
NO PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.

Twenty-nine Injunctions, with damages and costs, have been obtained against chemists who sold Permanganate of Potash in execution of orders for "Condy's Fluid" and "Condy's Crystals."

CONDY'S CRYSTALS are stocked and sold in bottles only by all the leading Wholesale Druggists in Australia and New Zealand.

Sole Proprietors of "Condy's Fluid" and "Condy's Crystals"—

CONDY & MITCHELL, Ltd., 65, Goswell Rd, LONDON, ENG.

THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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War Notes.

Enlistments.

MR. RAY YOUNG (son of Mr. J. H. Young), Adelaide. Mr. Young has passed his Intermediate Examination, and recently won the Gold Medal of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

MR. P. T. HURREY, apprentice to Mr. T. E. Turner, Auburn (Vic.).

PTE. J. H. HIGGINBOTHAM, registered pharmacist of Virginia and Arizona, U.S.A. Mr. Higginbotham was on a visit to Victoria, and feeling that he would like to do something in connection with the war he enlisted, and is now a private in the A.M.C.

MR. KEITH MCDONALD, apprentice to Mr. R. S. Younger (R. F. Kennedy and Co.), Warrnambool (Vic.).

MR. J. E. SLEEMAN, late assistant to Miss L. Wilson, Killara (N.S.W.), left with reinforcements in November, and is now in camp at Heliopolis.

MR. ARTHUR GOULD, fourth son of Mr. H. T. Gould, Hobart (Tas.). Now in camp at Claremont as corporal in the A.M.C.

MR. J. J. CORKEN, assistant to Mr. A. G. Skinner, Wonthaggi (Vic.) Mr. Corken has joined the Veterinary Corps. He has had previous experience in the South African war.

Messrs. J. E. Wasley, G. S. Prout, H. Nixon, R. Stanley Anderson and W. H. Taite have been appointed by Captain Cossar, staff-sergeant dispensers on transports. The appointments are for the voyage to destination and back, and fourteen days' leave on return. Other qualified pharmacists willing to accept similar positions are advised to forward their names to Captain Cossar.

Senior Pharmacist for Tasmania.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania has nominated Mr. W. B. Drake, Hobart, for appointment as Hon. Captain of the Pharmacists' Corps in Tasmania. Mr. Drake has always taken a keen interest in matters pharmaceutical. He was until recently a mem-

[illegible] the Pharmaceutical Board of Tasmania, and great regret was felt by his fellow-members when he found it necessary to retire last year. In addition to being a registered chemist, Mr. Drake is also qualified to practice as a solicitor, and his legal knowledge was of great value when, in conjunction with Mr. Rushton, he drafted a new Poisons Bill for submission to Parliament, which, however, the Government declined to support.

Several names have already been received from chemists desirous of joining the Corps, and it is anticipated that it will be established in Tasmania at an early date.

Senior Pharmacists Gazetted.

The Commonwealth *Gazette* of February 24 contained the following promotions, which had received the approval of the Federal Executive Council —

Hon. Lieut. R. C. Cowley (1st Military District) to be Hon. Captain A.A.M.C. Reserve as from 15th January, 1916.

David A. Cossar (3rd Military District) to be Hon. Captain A.A.M.C. Reserve as from 10th February, 1916.

Andrew Wadsworth (2nd Military District) to be Hon. Captain A.A.M.C. Reserve as from 28th February, 1916.

News from Abroad.

Pte. J. C. Kent, clerk to the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, writing from Moascieh, Egypt, on 1st February, says that he is now settling down to strenuous camp life. Staff-Sergt. Louis Barker, Ph.C., was on the transport in charge of the dispensary. Sergt. V. Sayers, a College student, was also on board attached to the second Signal Coy.

Pte. R. S. Darling, writing to Mr. T. E. Turner, says that he has just recovered from an attack of jaundice due to faulty water supply. He was four months at Anzac, and had some narrow escapes. His friend, F. Cahir, was well at the time of writing, but he had not seen F. C. Mathias or Geo. Jewkes for some time.

General Items.

Mr. P. Grey, Hamilton, forwards a cutting from an English paper, containing a copy of two Army orders, dated November 20 and 27, calling up ten chief pharmacists as captains, twelve as lieutenants and fourteen as sub-lieutenants.

Staff Sergt. J. V. Geeves, Ph.C. (Tas.), late assistant to Messrs. Drake and Co., Hobart, has returned to the front after a few weeks' furlough. Staff-Sergt. Geeves served for fourteen months at the No. 1 A.G.H., Cairo. He is one of the three Hon. Lieutenants in the Tasmanian A.A.M.C. Reserve.

Mr. H. S. Wheeler, chemist, Warragul (Vic.), has three sons on active service—Privates Frank H. E. Wheeler and Hector W. Wheeler, and Driver Norman R. Wheeler. We tender our congratulations to Mr. Wheeler, senr., and his three brave lads.

Capt. T. Graham Mitchell, Ph.C., who has been with the Imperial forces in France for some time, has resumed his duties after an attack of asthma. Captain Mitchell was in charge of B Company, 12th Scottish Rifles, Camerons.

Members of Parliament Interviewed.

Mr. A. R. Bailey, president of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, and Mr. C. L. Butchers, General Secretary, interviewed Senator Guthrie at Parliament House on February 28, and placed before him certain disabilities under which pharmacists laboured in connection with Army appointments. Senator Guthrie expressed himself as being in full sympathy with the desire of qualified pharmacists for an improved status, and promised to make representations to the Minister of Defence on the subject. The interview was arranged by the South Australian branch of the P.D.L. Senator Needham, Mr. McGrath, M.H.R., and Mr. Hampson, M.H.R., have also been interviewed by pharmacists during the month, and a statement of the present position placed before them. In each case the members in question undertook to do what they could to forward matters.

A.A.M.C. Reserve.

Military Orders, 1916.

Orders dated 22nd February, 1916, have been issued by the Defence Department.

M/O. 87, 1916, cancels Standing Orders Nos. 209, 210 and substitutes the following:—

209. The Australian Army Medical Corps reserve is composed as follows:—

(1) Officers—

(*a*) Medical Officers on the Reserve of Officers Australian Military Forces List;

(*b*) Duly qualified and registered members of the Medical Profession;

(*c*) Duly qualified and registered Dentists;

(*d*) Duly qualified and registered members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australia;

(*e*) Science Section for such men skilled in any of the Sciences allied to Medicine, and not holding Medical qualifications;

(*f*) Masseurs willing to be enrolled in the A.A.M.C. Reserve, and recommended by the District P.M.O.

These members will be graded as follows.—

(i.) Consultant Staff
(ii.) Executive Hospital Staffs } To form the Medical and Surgical Staffs for the various Government and Civil Hospitals to which sick and wounded would be sent for treatment.

(iii.) Personnel with Field Force and Troops allotted to Defended Ports. To any A.A.M.C. Units as determined.

(iv.) Dental duties with Field Force and troops allotted to Defended Ports—As may be required.
(v.) Pharmaceutical duties with L. of C. Units—As may be allotted.
(2) Other Ranks—
Students of Medicine.
Dental Mechanics.
Members of recognised Ambulance Societies.
Special Trades.

210. *Personnel* referred to in preceding para. (1) (*b*) (*c*) (*d*) (*e*) *and* (*f*) may on first appointment be recommended for the following ranks:—
(1) Consultant Staff and Consultants—Honorary rank of Major.
(2) Executive Hospital Staffs—Honorary rank of Captain.
(3) *Personnel* with Field Force and troops allotted to Defended Ports—Honorary rank of Captain.
(4) Senior Dental Surgeon—Honorary rank of Captain or Major.
(5) Dental Surgeons—Honorary rank of Lieutenant.
(6) Science Section—Honorary rank of Lieutenant.
(7) Senior Pharmacist in each Military District—Honorary rank of Captain.
(8) Pharmacists—Honorary rank of Lieutenant.
(9) Masseurs, Senior Masseur in each Military District—Honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Captain Cossar drew the attention of the Department to the desirability of amending paragraph (*d*) so as to read: "Registered pharmaceutical chemists who are members of any duly constituted Pharmaceutical Society in Australia." He was informed that this was the interpretation placed on the paragraph, and that there was no necessity to alter it. As a matter of fact, there is no "Pharmaceutical Society of Australia."

M.O. 78 Australian Army Medical Corps Reserve. 1916.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DENTAL SERVICES.

The Establishment laid down in Military Order 637/1915 is cancelled, and the following substituted:—

District.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants	Warrant Officers.	Staff Sergeants (Mechanics).	Total.
1st ..	..	1	20	1	20	42
2nd ..	1	1	50	2	50	104
3rd ..	1	1	40	1	41	84
4th ..	..	1	20	1	20	42
5th ..	..	1	15	..	16	32
6th ..	..	1	15	..	16	32
Total .	2	6	160	5	163	336

VICTORIAN PHARMACISTS GAZETTED.

The following Victorian pharmacists were gazetted on March 16 as Hon. Lieutenants in the A.A.M.C. Reserve as from 28th February, 1916:—Ernest Price Evans, Henry Nixon, Leonard Eason and Andrew Miles Quinn.

Pharmacists' Experiences in Egypt.

The following letter from a Victorian pharmacist in Egypt to the Editor will be of interest to our readers:—

Shortly after I wrote you last, I was promoted to Acting Sergeant, which means that though still receiving the pay of a Private, I had the privilege, etc., of a Sergeant, and since then have continued so. I understand, however, that this will be confirmed in a few days or so, and probably I may be promoted to Staff-Sergeant. I don't think there is much prospect of any of us chemists here being given a higher rank or commission soon, though the responsibility of our position and keeping stores, etc., for close on 1000 patients warrants same. At present, of course, we have a slight difficulty in procuring some drugs, etc., and of course this means that we have often to try and manage everything accordingly, though now we are growing more or less used to it, etc. However, as I order a month's supply of drugs at a time, all these things have to be looked into, and it is rather hard to have to do this work, as I have done, for over six months (since July 14th to be exact) now, and not receive any more consideration than the privileges of Sergeant's and Private's pay, but we have to hope better times are coming in the near future. A position such as head dispenser and in charge of a dispensary of a Military Hospital of, on an average, 750 or so patients each day, should carry with it a higher rank than Staff-Sergeant, I know from my experience here; otherwise, you are at the beck and call of all the Sisters and Sister nurses, as well as the medical men, of course, and non-compliance with their demands, which are sometimes out of the way, etc., and sometimes contrary to orders, may lead to a lot of ill-feeling and complaints on their part. Such is the position at present, and in my opinion the sooner it is altered the better, unless the qualified chemist serving in the military forces is to be for ever ruled by persons of lower professional status than himself in the same forces. As well as dispensing and that part of the work here, I have to keep a note of all prescriptions for out-patients in a book, and each day to record the various amounts of certain items issued to the various wards. As well as this I have to keep the stock of all drugs, dressings, sundries, etc., entering in another book the amount of same received or issued from the storeroom daily. Then I also make out a weekly return of dressings, etc., issued to the surgical wards, which is forwarded each Monday morning to the chief of the surgical staff. Of course, as well as these duties, I am responsible for all drugs, etc., the storage of same, and the economical use of same, the punctual issue of medicines,

and also, I suppose, the correct compounding of the prescriptions, etc.; there are also a few other details, such as are mentioned in "Standing Orders for the Australian Army Medical Corps." I may mention also that, in the above mentioned orders, provision is made for pharmacists being recommended for the Hon. rank of Lieutenant in the Australian Army Medical Corps Reserve on first appointment; also, if called up for service, special conditions as regards pay, etc., may be laid down. If we are given (or may get) the Honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Reserve Corps, why not the full rank of Lieutenant when on active service? Also, No. 3 Australian General Hospital (1000 beds) which left Sydney last May have a Lieutenant dispenser, as I have spoken to him, whereas in Nos. 1 and 2 Australian General Hospitals there is no such person.

Perhaps some of this may be interesting news to you and assist you in what the Society is trying to obtain for us, and I hope it will be useful to you. I believe also Lieutenant dispensers are being appointed in Australia at present, but none here so far. With many thanks for your letter and also the *Journal*.

A Pharmaceutical Army Service.

A correspondent writes:—

It would be well to impress upon the senior pharmacists the desirability of all hospital quartermasters being pharmaceutical chemists with sufficient military training to parade his staff. So many of the duties of these quartermasters are of a pharmaceutical nature (also medical) that they are particularly suitable for pharmacists, who are, apart from their knowledge, more adaptable than the ordinary A.M.C. man, through virtue of their training. The M.O. is not always on duty, and minor medical duties fall on the quartermaster. I would suggest that one month's infantry training would fulfil the requirements necessary, supplemented where possible by a few weeks in a military dispensary.

Another matter of pressing importance is that a person with a pharmaceutical training should have the control of drugs in camps supplied from the base depot, with stock mixtures, etc. For this position it is not a *sine qua non* to be a qualified pharmacist; a undergraduate would do.

It is possible, however, that there are qualified men in camps awaiting suitable positions. In view of the fact that ere long we will be faced with the position that so many pharmacists have gone away as privates, there will be a shortage of qualified men both for civil and military duties. Hence those qualified men should be husbanded against such a contingency which, if the war is not another year, will be sure to arise.

As a definite and unanswerable reason why a pharmacist should control the distribution of medicines at all times, notwithstanding the paltry nature of the duties they may be called upon to perform, a staff sergeant at one of the Camp Hospitals received a request from an acting-quartermaster to indicate on the stock mixtures the nature of the diseases for which each medicine was intended, as technical names were of no use to them. Of course, this indicated that the q.m. or his deputy were called upon to administer medicines to the sick in the absence of medical supervision. This is also a further reason why the q.m. of a hospital should have a pharmaceutical education. Much of the laxity which now exists in hospitals might be overcome if the Department of Defence were to recognise the true value of the pharmacist.

All staff sergeants in charge of dispensaries without a pharmaceutical training should be superseded by qualified men. This is a reasonable request.

Position in Western Australia.

Headquarter's advices indicate that the Pharmacist Reserve Corps has been reduced to one captain and five lieutenants. A number of applications, in consequence of this decision, have been refused. Apparently the only authorised positions for pharmacists in Western Australia are one dispenser at the camp at Blackboy Hill and one at the Fremantle Hospital. Lieut. George holds the first position, but it is said that an unqualified man holds the other. No base depot of medical stores has yet been established. As soon as authority is given to start one a lieutenant pharmacist will be appointed. A Field Ambulance section, which was in course of formation and which would have necessitated three pharmacists being employed, has in consequence of altered arrangements been disbanded. The P.M.O. is awaiting instructions from H.Q. before asking Captain Mayhew to report upon camp dispensaries.

General.

Mr. J. S. Nicholsen, an apprentice of Mr. G. J. Page, of Bundaberg (Queensland), left for Enoggera Camp during the month to join the Expeditionary Forces. This is the second of Mr. Page's staff to volunteer. Mr. Lloyd Simmonds left Queensland over a year ago, and was on service in the Gallipoli Peninsula. He is now in Egypt, and wrote a very cheerful letter to Mr. Cowley since his return from Gallipoli.

Captain Morley Promoted.—Captain Charles Morley has been promoted Major in Egypt. He enlisted in the medical corps (permanent) in July, 1882, and has had nearly 34 years' service in Victoria. He started his career as a pharmacist.

Military Offenders.—In a recent list of court-martials which were made public on March 2nd, Pte. Jefferson Stanley, A.M.C., A.I.F., chemists' assistant, found guilty of deserting, was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for 60 days, and discharged from the ranks with ignominy.

Pharmacists in the Canadian Army.—The following letter from the Department of Militia, Ottawa (*Canadian Druggists*) indicates that pharmacists are being granted commissioned rank in Canada:—

"Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, November 29th, 1915.

From the Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia.

Re Dispensers of Medicine.

Sirs,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst., in which you enquire as to the standing of pharmacists in the Army Medical Corps. I have to inform you that, in the case of dispensers for the medical service for the Front, and in connection with our large hospitals at the Front, they must be legally and properly qualified, and are granted the rank of lieutenant in the Canadian Militia.

Your obedient servant,
W. E. L. Hodgins,
Brigadier-General, Adjutant-General.

Death on Active Service.

We regret to announce the death, on active service, of Mr. Leslie Saunders, son of Mr. Wm. Saunders, formerly of Chillagoe (Queensland), now of Cairns.

Specialists in the Army.—Colonel Dr. J. W. Springthorpe, during the course of one of his public lectures, stated that one of the greatest needs in connection with recruiting was a competent authority who would say the exact position for which a recruit was best fitted. A man might be unfitted for service at the Front, but his assistance might be invaluable elsewhere. More differentiation was needed. Many valuable professional and scientific men had been sacrificed at the Front instead of being engaged on duties for which they were more eminently fitted.

Trade & Commerce.

Further Enemy Trade Marks Suspended

The second list of Enemy Trade Marks, which have been suspended by the Commonwealth Attorney-General in favour of the Minister for Customs, was published in the Commonwealth *Gazette* of February 23.

Altogether some 450 marks are dealt with, and the preparation of the list (which includes facsimiles of the various marks) must have taken a considerable amount of time.

A further list is now being prepared, and will be published shortly.

According to a Ministerial announcement, three months' grace from February 23 will be allowed to dispose of existing stocks. After that time (that is after May 23rd, in respect of these goods), anyone who sells an article bearing any of these marks may be proceeded against by the Minister and fined up to £500.

The Acting Attorney-General (Mr. Mahon) pointed out during the month that provided any person having any of these goods in his possession which he purchased prior to the war, did not use the German trade mark, no action would be taken. The main purpose of the Government was to stop the use of German trade marks.

Articles on the prohibited list which are of interest to pharmacists are set out hereunder:—

Chemical Substances, Dyes, Etc. (Class 1).

Neradol	Tamora
Oropon	Urania

Veterinary, Horticultural and Sanitary Preparations (Class 2).

Aphrodine	Perolin
Betalysol	Providol
Crotan	Providoform
Cucasa	Sagrotan
Ichthyol	Tryposafrol
Plasmase	Urania
Pergenol	

Pharmaceutical Preparations (Class 3).

Aphrodine	Novaspirin
Antithyreoidin-Mobius	Orthoform
Arsan	Perhydrit
Dialon	Pertussin
Dionin	Pyramidon
Fibrolysin	Proponal
Gelodurat	Radioscleria
Glidine	Radiogen
Gonosan	Renascin
Haematin Albumin	Sajodin
Haemogallol	Samol
Hexalet	Steriligen
Ichthyol	Tannigen
Leukoplast	Tesa
Leusan	Thiopinol
Lysoform	Tonoform
Melubrin	Tryposafrol
Merlusan	Validol
Mesbe	

Scientific Instruments, Apparatus, Etc. (Classes 8 and 11).

Crystone (11)	Punktal (8)
Electro-Motor Teething Necklace (11)	Lady's Doctor (11)
Emanator (8)	Perolin (11)
Mosetig Battist (11)	Semperit (11)
	Tesa (11)

Foods, Etc. (Class 42).

Cressida	Tonoform
Galafer	Theinhardt's Infant's Food
Hygiama	
Brandt's Malt Extract	Teston Meat Extract
Somatose	

Liquors and Spirits (Class 43).

Russian Bitters	Swan Table Bitters
Coca Bitters	

Soaps, Detergents, Perfumery, Etc. (Class 48).

Abrador	Lecina Soap
Dew of Violets	Lysoform
Divinia	Medea
Florasma	Nivea
Fidelitas	Piscoap
Ichthyol	Providol
Javol	Ray Soap
Kaloderma	Rosa Centifolia
Kombella	Thymont

Prohibition of Specific Firms.

In some cases the Trade Mark registered by enemy concerns includes all goods in a particu-

[illegible] under the house mark or [illegible] of each firm. The Proclamation, therefore, extends to all the goods in the class indicated in the brackets set out by these firms:

Carl Zeiss (8)
J. D. Riedel (3)
Gehe & Bros. (41)
A. Wimmer (1)
Gehe, Richter (48)
J. P. Diederich (3)
Friedrich Foerster (3)
F. Wolff and Sons (48)
Jul. Winkelstraeter (48)
P. Beiersdorf and Co. (48)
Kalle and Hoffmann (11)
Professor Denkschmann (3).
J. F. Schwarzose Sohne (48).
Dr. F. M. F. Friedmann (3).
Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik (1)
Harvard Dental Manufacturing Co. (11)
F. Wilhelm Meister Lucius and Bruning (1 and 3).

Citrus Plants.

By Federal Proclamation under the Quarantine Act the importation into Australia of citrus plants is prohibited. The term "citrus" includes all plants belonging to the sub-family, or tribe, Citreae.

Census of Commodities.

A census of commodities is ordered by an Order-in-Council published in the "Commonwealth Gazette" of February 24.

All persons specified in a summons issued by an authorised officer are required to produce documents, books, and papers to answer questions and to make returns regarding the quantity, costs, prices, supply to wholesale and retail traders and members of the public, export or work, sources of supply, prospects of supplies and places of storage of the following commodities:

Ammonia and compounds of ammonia
[illegible] and products of coal tar
[illegible] compounds of soda
[illegible]
Explosives and matters used in their manufacture
Glycerine
Dye stuffs
Cutch and [illegible]
Lubricating oils
Oils and fat
Tanning materials
Any other commodity specified by the Minister for Defence in the "Commonwealth Gazette."

Power is given to the Minister for Defence and any authorised officer or military authority to arrest any person refusing to produce books, documents, or papers when required, hinderers or obstructors, and to authorise search for and seizure by the Minister of the foregoing commodities. Such person may be kept in custody by the Minister until the war is ended.

Enemy Trade Marks.

Messrs. George Wills & Co. Ltd. have applied for the avoidance or suspension of the following trade marks:—829, "Aspirin," F. v. Friedrich Bayer & Co.; 1880, "Lysol," Schulke & Mayr; while Messrs. Dunn and Ballantyne have applied for the avoidance, etc., of No. 11,606, "Pebeco" (Tooth paste), P. Beiersdorf & Co.

J. B. L. Cascade Appliance.

A Federal Proclamation, dated March 15, prohibits the importation into Australia of an appliance known and described as "J. B. L. Cascade," manufactured by C. A. Tyrrell, M.D., New York, U.S.A., and also all printed matter issued by the said Dr. Tyrrell.

Advertised Prices of British Proprietaries.

Mr. A. L. J. Peters, Hon. General Secretary of the Metropolitan Chemists' Association, recently wrote to Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, Secretary of the P.A.T.A., Great Britain, bringing under notice the practice of British proprietary medicine manufacturers of advertising the British retail selling price of their goods in Australian papers. Mr. Peters pointed out that in most cases Australian wholesale prices were often higher than the advertised retail price, and that this was a constant source of annoyance to retail pharmacists and their customers. In reply to the communication, the following reply, dated January 17, has been received from Mr. Glyn-Jones:—

"Your letter of the 5th of November last was read at a meeting of the Council of the P.A.T.A. on the 13th inst. I was instructed to inform you that the matter was one which did not come directly within the scope of the Association's workings, but that a copy of your letter would be sent to each member of the Manufacturers' Section, with a request from the Council to do anything that might be possible, as far as he was concerned, to rectify the anomalous position of which you complain. I was also instructed to send a copy of the letter to the Proprietary Articles Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, with a request that they would bring it before their members. We have sent such a letter to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and the other instructions will be carried out next time we are sending a circular to all our manufacturing members."

Trading in Enemy Goods.

"Chemist K." writing to the *Sydney Morning Herald* on February 16, says:—

"Sir,—I would ask you what is the use of a campaign against trading with the enemy or laws against it when the same enemy goods can be forwarded without hindrance via a neutral country? Just lately there has been offered E. Merck's sodii salicylas, packed in a bottle, with the American address of the Darmstadt firm. Sold before the war was worth 3/6 per pound, the present price asked being about 24/-

—a very fine profit for the German firm to make through their branch in the neutral country. No wonder our American friends do not want trade stopped. If German goods can come to Australia via America, surely it would be better to save the extra expense to ourselves and give less profit to the German by importing direct. The small assistance the anti-German trade movement is getting from the medical profession might be illustrated by the fact that yesterday a prescription was received from a doctor which asked for aspirin, veronal, and phenacetin, the first two being declared "enemy trade marks," and the latter a drug made in Germany. Luckily, the first two were unprocurable. Surely our medical men should be able to write a prescription which need not contain two patent medicines owned by German houses. Perhaps the B.M.A. could declare the prescribing of German patent medicines infamous conduct in a professional respect."

The Orange Lily Preparations.

A prohibition of the sale of preparations variously known as the Orange Lily Suppositories, or the Orange Lily Capsuled Suppositories, in South Australia, has been published in the Government *Gazette* of February 10, 1916. The regulation is as follows:—

No person shall sell, or attempt to sell, keep for sale, or expose for sale, or permit or cause to be sold, kept for sale, or exposed for sale, or have in his possession, custody, or control, with intent to sell or use, or permit or cause to be used the drugs known as "Orange Lily Suppositories" or "Orange Lily Capsuled Suppositories," or any preparation containing alum and boric acid, or either of them, used for similar purposes as "Orange Lily Suppositories" under whatever name designated, and any person keeping for sale, or exposing for sale, or permitting or causing to be kept for sale, or exposed for sale, or having in his possession, custody, or control, with intent to sell or use, any drugs known as "Orange Lily Suppositories," of "Orange Lily Capsuled Suppositories," or any preparation containing alum and boric acid, or either of them, used for similar purposes as "Orange Lily Suppositories," under whatever name designated, shall, on demand of the Central Board of Health, forthwith destroy the said drugs or preparations.

Penalty for Breach of Regulation.

Any person who fails to do any act directed to be done, or who does any act forbidden to be done by this regulation, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable, upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

Application of Regulation.

This regulation shall apply to the whole of the State of South Australia.

It will be remembered that the advertisement and sale of these suppositories was prohibited by the Department of Public Health of New South Wales, on February 10, 1915.

Local Manufacture of Drugs.

An interview with Mr. Brokenshaw, factory manager for Messrs. Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Melbourne, was published in the Sydney *Globe* of February 26. Mr. Brokenshaw saw little hope of many of the finer chemicals being commercially produced in Australia. "If we can capture the whole chemical trade of the world, then we will make our own saccharin, aspirin, and phenacetin, and our own aniline dyes, and all the rest of these almost indispensable drugs and chemicals which come from the distillation of the stuff which the City Council lavishes on the streets in the hot weather. For, even were one company to have an assumed monopoly on the Australian market, even were it to have at its disposal the expert investigators of commercial chemistry, who have been trained in Germany for forty years' patient experiment on these special subjects, even if labour were as cheap and efficient as that in the factories of Germany, the output for Australia would not make such a factory financially successful. It is doubtless a little humilitating to have to confess all our shortcomings in this way, but once confessed and acknowledged, there is hope for future amendment. For while it is true that we will not, until we have a population equal to that of a European country, be able to manufacture, say, aspirin, by any process now known, right from the beginning, yet it is possible even now to make it from its raw material—salicylic acid—and, in fact, it has been so made. Until, however, we discover how to produce the acid in some manner which would make a small plant possible, we are nearly as badly off as before, only, instead of importing the headache cure, we must import the acid. That is where the investigators' duty will come in. It must not be understood that chemists do not know how to make any of these things—they can make them for laboratory demonstration or use—but it is the making of them commercially that is the trouble. Chloroform, for instance, can be made in Sydney, but whether, after the war, Sydney will be able to keep up its manufacture against the world, aided even by well-nigh prohibitive tariffs, is at least doubtful."

Bigger Prices Still.

Referring to prices of drugs and chemicals, Mr. Brokenshaw, manager of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co.'s factory, considers that until the war is ended we will have to pay great and increasing prices for our coal-tar and potash products. The use of aspirin and veronal, being indicated for the common complaints of headache and sleeplessness, will cause these drugs shortly to be practically unobtainable, unless something is done to make them. Veronal is used a good deal in hospitals, but it soon will be too expensive to use. Aspirin is used everywhere, and though it will be possible to manufacture it from salicylic acid, it will certainly be very much more expensive than it was before the war.

The following table will bring the facts home a little:—

	Pre War	Present.
Aspirin tablets	1/	From 2/6 to 3/6
Phenacetin	1/	From 2/ to 3/6
Antipyrin	1/	From 2/6 to 3/6
Potash, bromide, per oz	/6	From 2/ to 2/6
Citrate of caffeine, per oz	/6	From — to 2/6

Some of these things, though quoted, are almost unobtainable. Antipyrin, for instance, which used to sell at 5/- a pound to the retail pharmacist, is 54/-; and, if a pound is ordered, the retailer may think himself lucky to get a couple of ounces. Salicylic acid, which sold before the war at 3/- to 4/-, now brings 25/- a pound.

It certainly is not a time to have headaches. Before the war a headache cost 1d.—now it costs 6d. Still most people think that the cure is cheap at the price, and pay the increased price for their aspirin, if not with pleasure, at least with resignation.

Aspirin in New Zealand.

An interview with a prominent Auckland pharmacist was published during the month in the New Zealand *Herald*. The pharmacist in question referred to the desirability of discontinuing the use of this German-coined and patented word before the war ended and allied firms again had a chance of securing a footing in the Dominion. He mentioned that in Australia various pharmaceutical societies aimed at having a synonymous word for general use, but each State had so far adopted a term of its own. Why, he asked, should not medical men and the public adopt either the full chemical name of the drug, "acetylsalicylic acid," or else the term used in the British Pharmacopœia Codex, "salacet acid?" The continued employment of the word "aspirin," he considered, would only play into German hands by keeping open the market for their preparations.

The Supply of Drugs and Chemicals.

SCARCE AND EXPENSIVE.

The president of the Western Australian Chamber of Commerce, Mr. W. W. Garner, who is also the managing partner of E. H. Faulding and Co., wholesale druggists, was interviewed by a representative of the *West Australian* on 12th February regarding the enormous rise which had taken place in the prices of drugs and chemicals since the outbreak of war. The present position of drug supplies throughout the Empire is nothing short of a national disgrace," said Mr. Garner with emphasis. "When the British Trade Commissioner was first appointed and visited Perth, I drew his attention to the fact that England had lost practically the whole of the fine chemical industry, and that this trade, together with chemical apparatus and fine glassware, had practically been wholly secured by Germany. These remarks, of course, apply to a much lesser extent to Australia which, with its limited population, is not likely to be able to manufacture at a cost low enough to compete with countries such as Germany and America, with their immense population."

Asked what the position in America to-day was, Mr. Garner remarked: "In many cases important drugs, for example, carbolic acid and quinine, are being sold at prices 50 per cent. above those charged in England and Australia; in spite of a population of one hundred millions the Americans seem to have been content to sit down and allow Germany to monopolise the greater part of this trade, and in view of the scarcity of labour, the impossibility of obtaining delivery of machinery, high freights, war risks, etc., it has been found impossible to do very much in the direction of manufacturing these drugs either in the old country or America."

In reply to a question as to the position of Japan, Mr. Garner said that a large number of quotations for chemicals were beginning to come forward, and the samples sent would prove that the Japanese must become keen competitors within a few years.

Aspirin has presented a difficult problem. It is recognised in the British Pharmacopœia as acetylsalicylic acid, and when it was decided to cancel enemy trade marks the Government should have been careful to see that a suitable word was coined which would replace the German name. This was not done, with the result that to-day aspirin is known under 20 different names, and the utmost confusion exists in the minds of the trade and also with the public. Of the effect of the war on the price of drugs, acid acetylsalicylic is a good example. In June, 1914, it was worth about 1/11 per lb. in London; to-day it is worth 50/-, and in Australia the firm to whom the Federal Government has granted a licence to manufacture Australian aspirin is actually asking 65s. per lb. Prices charged to-day for other leading drugs, such as phenazone, phenacetin, salicylate of sodium, show similar increases, and practically every drug in the pharmacopœia has risen considerably, and owing to increased freight and labour difficulties, there is every prospect that prices will still further advance."

"The increased cost has to a great extent been borne by the retail chemist, but it is becoming a most serious question for the hospitals, who get through large quantities of these well-known lines, but where possible substitutes will have to be used."

Asked what Australian firms were doing to meet the situation, Mr. Garner mentioned that most of the wholesale druggists in Australia had been able to do a little, but not very much. His own firm were turning out a first-class sulphate of magnesia, commonly known as Epsom salt, and sulphate of soda (glauber salt), and there was no reason why a single ounce of these household favourites should be imported from Germany in the future. Ether and chloroform of excellent quality, both of which are largely used in hospital work, were being turned out by a Sydney firm, and quite a number of important drugs were now being manufactured by firms in the Eastern States.

"I am very hopeful," continued Mr. Garner, "that the research committee appointed by the Prime Minister will have the effect of rousing public interest in this question. Of course, manufacturers must ask themselves what the position is likely to be when peace is declared. Even if they were willing to spend the necessary capital and establish expensive plants at the present time, it is almost impossible to get delivery of machinery, and this plays an important part in the manufacture of most pharmaceutical preparations, but traders require to know to what extent this trade is going to be protected, and what is urgently required is a definite pronouncement by the British Government. In the past an enormous quantity of drugs have been brought into England and sent out to Australia as British made, and this is only one of a number of very difficult questions which are now being considered by Australian manufacturers. There is no doubt that Mr. Tudor is quite right when he tells us that the raw material for almost everything is obtainable in the Commonwealth. The Government geologists in the various States should be asked to tabulate the information gathered by them, and a reward should be offered by the Government for useful discoveries; if an enterprising prospector could discover a potash deposit similar to the one possessed by Germany it would be far more valuable to Australia than its biggest gold mine."

Asked if the war had affected proprietary medicines, Mr. Garner said that only in one or two cases had increases been made. Most of the proprietors recognised the great importance of not increasing the retail price, and were shouldering the increased cost of the raw material; but the war was undoubtedly affecting other industries. Chemicals were largely used by photographers, printers, our gold mines, railways, etc., and although many heavy chemicals were still procurable from the old country, prices had risen from two or three hundred per cent., with further advances probable, and the situation must become serious for all big users. He (Mr. Garner) was confident, however, that once we could get through this trouble every manufacturer in the Empire would do his level best to prevent Germany regaining her position in these particular industries.

Russian News.

Russia's Pharmaceutical Needs.

A Great Struggle for Supplies.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Petrograd,
January 10, 1916.

Since the great war opened, Russia has been in sore straits for supplies of pharmaceutical products. Up till the opening of the war it may be said with hardly any exaggeration that Russia obtained her pharmaceutical supplies from Germany. It is true that considerable quantities of the goods were procured in Russia itself. But even then the proportion of Russian prepared goods was relatively small compared with the large quantities that she received from Germany. And it must be remembered also that a very large proportion again of the goods prepared in Russia were really simply German half-products or almost finished products finished off in a number of Russian factories under the control of German manufacturers whose business was simply to put, so to speak, a Russian cachet on German goods.

Naturally readers of the Russian press would observe patent medicines from other countries such as France, England, and America fairly freely advertised. But apart from these exceptions the complete dependence of Russia on her near neighbour for pharmaceutical goods immediately put the Russian soldier at a very grievous disadvantage: for stocks, particularly in Moscow, were greatly bought up by those who understood the situation, and prices rose to an extraordinary height, whilst quite a number of items, perhaps hidden away, disappeared from the market altogether. Heroic measures had to be taken to supply the shortage, and agents were sent to friendly European countries to buy what they wanted at practically any price; and by reason of the money offered the absolute shortage of pharmaceutical goods for the army was done away with—at a terrible cost. On the other hand, in the country districts, that is to say, with civil population, the shortage is still experienced, and prices for most goods are at present about as high as ever they have been.

One result of this unhappy state of affairs has been to stimulate chemical circles in Russia to take steps for manufacturing these goods at home: but the goods are too delicate in their constitution to have the organisation of their production take place between night and morning; and although a number now on the list that had not been made in Russia before are now being produced, such as Acid Acetyl Sal., Phenazone, etc., the goods turned out from the hurriedly constructed or provided Russian apparatus cannot be called a success from the competitive point of view. But they will serve as a push past until either the process of manufacture can be improved at home or until the frontiers are thrown open again to the supplies from foreign countries. Laboratories for the production of these goods have been established at a number of universities and scientific institutions, and have been operating with more or less (it must be confessed with rather less) success. Still in one or two directions, such as the supply of iodine, it is believed that the stimulus provided by the war will enable Russia to produce all she wants for the future, thus becoming quite independent in respect thereto of foreign supplies. The seaweeds of the Pacific Ocean, the White Sea and the Black Sea are recognised as containing quite a good percentage of iodine, and this is being extracted in various Russian laboratories now in considerable and useful quantities, and little doubt is entertained that, at all events, the production of iodine will increase and overtake the country's requirements.

As we [illegible] the professors of the Tomsk University have been experimenting in the production of various medical goods, the want of which is much felt, such as acid acetyl sal, [illegible] laboratory and the like. It is stated that these experiments have had satisfactory results, including also the production of [illegible] and that the products of this laboratory are perfectly good for general use. Then we have a note from Kazan University, where it is said that under the guidance of Professor Beketsky iodine is being recovered from hospital waste. It is claimed that 250 grammes of iodine crystals have been already recovered, and been delivered to the stores of the Towns' League at Kazan; and, further, at the laboratory of the Novorossisk University several combinations are being produced, also with apparent success.

In the Moscow district it is reported that the production of phosphorus is being organised, and in connection with this particular movement it is added that creosote preparations from the tar of birch trees, grown in the Caucasus, are being made. It is intended also to produce bromine from the saline waters of the many marshes of the Crimea. The Military Industrial Committee, which has been formed in order to [illegible] Russian industries on behalf of war needs, is also directing its attention to the large salt industries of the Tabrees Government, in the hopes of being able to treat the mother liquor for potash, salts and bromine.

The well-known house of Ferein, of Moscow, it is said, has succeeded admirably in the production of [illegible]anoline; and the same house, it is added, has positively, is now engaged in the preparation of neo-salvarsan. Further, it is engaged in the production of benzoine salts, [illegible] amidopyrine, resorcin, and so on.

It has also been decided to go right thoroughly into the position of Russia as a provider of [illegible]ard, which is made in considerable quantities in South Russia from the wine industry, [illegible] is rather extensive there. The Odessa tannery and manufactures are rather important, and if the Russian chemists can get a good hold on the process of taking the best out of it, an important home industry in respect to its derivatives and combinations would rapidly arise.

There are two latest developments in Russia's great struggle to provide pharmaceutical products at home; and naturally if she is compelled for many months longer to continue this struggle, the result will necessarily be the establishment, at least [illegible] of a pharmaceutical products industry which, even if only limited in extent, will turn out ultimately to be of immense advantage to the country. In the meantime, not withstanding all these efforts, she has to get [illegible] everything from abroad. One of the countries that has been laid very largely under contribution to supply her needs is Japan, which country either directly or as an intermediary, has been [illegible] the Siberian railway large quantities of pharmaceutical products to the great relief of Russia's [illegible] and very urgent necessities.

There can be no doubt that the home industry is going to develop; but, on the other hand, manufacturers of pharmaceutical products in friendly foreign countries may, with advantage, cultivate the Russian market. For instance, eucalyptus oil—a typical Australian product—might find a large market in Russia after the war. But it will be many years before the Russian chemist is in a position to supply his country's needs even to an extent sufficiently serious to affect the prospects of the outside provider.

British News.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

UNLAWFUL USE OF RED CROSS DESIGN.

At the Sheffield Police Court, recently, Arthur Carford, a general dealer, was fined 40/-, including costs, for unlawfully using the sign of the Red Cross and the words Red Cross in connection with the sale of a certain disinfectant soap. It was stated that the consent of the Army Council was required before the use of the Red Cross was permitted. The Geneva Convention Act, passed in 1911, did not come into force until August last. It was framed with the intention of preventing people taking advantage of the Red Cross and getting private profit through the sale of goods that appeared to have official sanction. The defendant exposed for sale soap, with wrappers, on which was the Red Cross and the words "Red Cross." The solicitor for the defence pleaded guilty, but said that in 1911, when the Act was passed, dealers had permission, up to August 18th last, to use the brand. Defendant had not offered for sale any of the supplies since August 18. A conviction was, nevertheless, recorded, as above stated, this being the first conviction of its kind in this country.

THE VICTORIAN POISONS ACT 1915.

A complimentary review of Victorian poisons legislature has been published in the editorial columns of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. As this may interest your readers, I enclose the extract referred to, which is as follows:—

The text of the Act to consolidate the law relating to the sale and use of poisons and poisonous substances passed by the Victorian Legislature in September last reveals a most comprehensive and thorough statutory control of potent substances, as well as a practical solution of subsidiary difficulties which will awake some longings in British pharmaceutical breasts. The preamble is in itself a public education, and commences with—"Whereas the unrestricted sale of poison often leads to fatal accidents and the commission of crime; and whereas large quantities of arsenic, strychnine, and other poisons are used in the State for pastoral, agricultural, and other purposes, and fatal accidents occur by reason of the careless custody and use of such poisons by the owners thereof or persons in their employ," terminating with words indicating the need for prescribing provisions for the exercise of precautions in the use of such

substances. With that premonitory direction before him, no judge called upon to administer or interpret the statute need be under misapprehension as to the basic object of the Act, or will be likely to be swayed by suggestions of monopoly raised by a defendant's counsel. It is not always that an Act justifies its preamble or a newspaper its content bill, but in this respect our Victorian friends are fortunate, since the new Poisons Act gives full legal effect to the principles laid down in its preface. The provisions are buttressed by adequate penalties for default, not a mere insignificant fine, as in our Section 17 prosecutions.

A special portion of the Act deals with the mineral acids and those substances mentioned in our own Act of 1908 under Section 5, and the treatment is on identical lines. The most startling portion of the new Act is contained in Part IV., which contains a kind of renunciatory declaration concerning opium. "Thou shalt not smoke it, sell, deal, or traffic in it, prepare or manufacture it, own, possess, or keep it," is the new commandment against opium capable of being used for smoking. For the purpose of carrying out this section of the consolidated law search may be made by the police under special warrant, and entry of suspected premises under ordinary warrant (with force, if necessary). These little drawbacks to perfection doubtless have their compensations, but they rather grate on British ideas. If the State strictly confined the handling of all drugs capable of abuse to a trained and honourable class it would be unnecessary to introduce Hunnish principles into the statutes of a free people. With this exception, however, the recent legislation appears sound and satisfactory. We propose to print the full schedule of poisons next week."

GENERAL.

Mr. Richard A. Robinson, a past president of the Pharmaceutical Society, figures in the New Year's Honours List—a knighthood having been conferred on him.

The Bloomsbury Square School of Pharmacy has been placed on the list of institutions eligible to receive a grant as a Technical School.

Mr. John Humphrey has retired from the editorial chair of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* on account of ill-health. Since he followed Dr. Paul in 1902 he has introduced many new and valuable features into the Journal. His retirement is greatly regretted by all who know him.

Mr. C. E. Corfield, Ph.C., has succeeded in passing the final examination of the Institute of Chemistry. The examination is a very severe one. Mr. Corfield has figured prominently in pharmaceutical prize lists, and his career promises to be a brilliant one.

Mr. R. C. Cowley, Brisbane, has an interesting article in the February issue of the *British and Colonial Pharmacist* on "Australia and the War." He deals in a chatty way with shortage of drugs, possibilities of manufacturing in Australia, trade conditions, etc.

Opium Preparations containing 0.75 per cent. or more of morphine are to be placed in Part I. of the British Poisons Schedule. The statutory resolution was passed by the Pharmaceutical Council on February 4th, and has been forwarded to the Privy Council for confirmation.

Market Report.—Latest advices show an advancing market for quinine. Cocaine is exciting attention, and high prices are being maintained. Caution is advised in purchasing at present rates. Cod liver oil is likely to be scarce. The market is likely to advance. Ergot of Rye and Balsam Tolu, are easier, and lower prices are quoted for Veratrine, Sodium Citrate, and Linseed Oil.

A Chartered Accountant of high standing is to be engaged by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to assist the local association's executive committee in presenting a case to the National Insurance Commissioners for a revision of the low establishment charge allowed under the new dispensing tariff.

A Herb-growing Association affiliated to the Women's Farm and Garden Union in England has been formed to give advice on herb growing and preparation, and by co-operation to regulate the growing of different herbs, so that the market may not be overstocked. Information can be obtained from the Secretary of the Herb-growing Association, 45 (6), Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

American Notes.

LIMITATION OF PATENTS FOR DRUGS.

At the National Drug Trade Conference recently held at Washington it was resolved to press for an amendment of the law respecting patents on the following lines:—No patent shall be granted upon any drug or dyestuff or for any process for the preparation thereof for a longer period than five years, unless the patentee shall agree that after five years from the granting of the patent he will grant a licence to any responsible applicant to manufacture the product or use the process upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon. Should the parties fail to come to an agreement it would be left to the Federal Trade Commission to decide what terms would be reasonable.

PUBLICATION OF THE U.S.P. DELAYED.

It was expected that the ninth revision of the United States Pharmacopœia would be ready for distribution on Jaunary 1st, 1916, but a delay has occurred which may prevent its appearance for at least six months. Professor Remington, Chairman of the Committee of Revision, explaining the delay, says:—"A complication has arisen on account of the delayed report of the International Committee on Atomic Weights. They have made a change in the atomic weights of some elements: Carbon which was 12.00, is now 12.005. This will require an entire revision of the factors and figures or we will have to ignore the report. A vote of the Committee will have to be taken and it may cause a delay of a month. I cannot tell yet, but it is certain that the Phar-

Pharmacopœia will not be out by January 1. The Society is publishing the Pharmacopœia will keep back the new edition of the National Formulary. The text of the Formulary is in type, and has been passed by the Committee. The work is in two parts. Part I. consists of formulas. Part II deals with drugs employed in the formulary and not contained in the Pharmacopœia. Under the Food and Drugs Act the Formulary will be authorised with the Pharmacopœia as a standard, and will make official drugs not in the Pharmacopœia.

USE AND ABUSE OF DRUGS.

W. T. Little, M.D., Canon City, Colorado, has published an interesting paper on the above subject in "Colorado Medicine." The following is a summary of the article.—Pharmacology is a branch of medical science second to none in importance. It is essential to know disease, its cause and its natural history before we can successfully control it; but its prevention and cure is the ultimate purpose of all our efforts. By physical and chemical means we endeavor to restore to their normal function organs damaged by disease, and only when their functions are destroyed should we cut them away. Drugs are of the greatest value in modifying and restoring function, but they should be used with a precision that can come only from an exact knowledge of their action. The pharmacological laboratories are gradually weeding out those drugs of uncertain value, as the expectorants, the hypophosphites, viburnum, strychnine, etc., and hard as it may be to part with old friends, it is our duty to do so if we are to maintain the highest state of medical efficiency. A knowledge of the physiologic action of a drug is essential to its correct use. We should know that our drugs are both active and pure. We should give drugs only when they are clearly indicated. In judging the worth of a remedy, always maintain an attitude of scientific scepticism.

Reviews.

"THE DRUGGIST AND HIS PROFITS," by Harry B. Mason, editor *Bulletin of Pharmacy*. Published by E. G. Swift, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. Cloth binding, 147 pp., 8vo. Price 5/2, post free, from Parke, Davis and Co., Sydney.

For the past ten years Mr Harry Mason has been making a close and intimate study of the methods obtaining in the retail drug trade. His consistent advocacy of efficiency is gradually bearing fruit. The practical manual which Mr Mason has now written is an epitome of what the author considers necessary before a practical pharmacist can say that his business has been placed on a sound commercial footing. Rough-and-ready methods find no place in Mr Mason's vocabulary, unless they mean increased efficiency. To him it is vitally important that every pharmacist should know exactly the relation between buying and selling prices, how to scientifically calculate profits, how to improve methods to enhance the value of his business. Mr Mason speaks with authority on these subjects. His conclusions are furthermore definitely established by facts. Initiative and resource may do much to expand a business, but when coupled with modern systematised methods, very much greater results may be looked for. The treatise covers entirely new ground. It is essentially practical, and might with advantage be placed in the hands of every young pharmaceutical student on entering upon his College life. With the possibility of some degree of State control over pharmacy not altogether remote, the necessity of keeping a particularised tally of costs, expenses and profits has become more urgent. Mr. Mason gives many valuable hints how this may be done. We confidently recommend the book to pharmacists. It will well repay perusal, and might with advantage be studied by any business man in search of a concise, useful, practical treatise on modern commercial management.—C.L.B.

Dental.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on February 18, at 8 o'clock. The President, Mr. V. L. Elvins, J.P., occupied the chair. Also present—Major Hall, Dr Lewis, and Dr. Yule.

The Registrar reported that the case of himself against the Dental Cash Order Co. Pty. Ltd. was set down for hearing before the High Court, and would be heard during the month of February.

It was decided, in view of the various amendments in the regulations relating to the Dental Curriculum during the past few years, to consolidate them in a single regulation.

The arrangements for the various supplementary examinations in the month of February were completed.

It was decided to inspect the recently-constructed Dental Hospital at the Broadmeadows Camp, with a view to ascertain whether it were possible to construct a similar hospital for the benefit of the Australian troops in Egypt.

Library Paste.

A library paste that does not easily dry out or ferment is made according to the following method:—

White Dextrin	9 oz.
Water	13 fluid oz.
Oil of Wintergreen (synthetic)	3 minims.
Oil of Cloves	3 minims.

Heat the water to 160 deg. F.; then remove the heat and add the dextrin, stirring until dissolved. When cool add the oils and again stir, then pour into collapsible tubes. Close the containers and put them away in a cool place. After two to four weeks' time the mixture will have altered or "ripened" so that a creamy mass is obtained.

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Victoria,	Western Australia,
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THE WAR.

Pharmacists in the various States are earnestly requested to communicate to the Editor from time to time all information of interest with regard to themselves or their Assistants who are on active service with the Naval or Military Forces. Such information is carefully indexed and preserved, with a view to publication as opportunity offers.

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Editorial.

A Higher Standard Required.

Thoughtful pharmacists in the different States, since the commencement of the war, have been examining the pharmaceutical curriculum somewhat critically. Many have arrived at the conclusion, after some misgiving, that the standard laid down by the pioneers in Victoria in 1876, and subsequently in later legislation in the other States, is to-day far from perfect. It was an excellent standard to start with. It gave pharmacy a status it did not possess before. But experience has shown that it did not go far enough. It was too rigid. There was no provision for expansion. Conditions have altered necessarily in forty years or more. The whole position requires readjusting to harmonise with modern thought and practice. These briefly are the criticisms which have been expressed by pharmaceutical leaders in the different States during the past few months.

If an ideal curriculum for Australia could be secured, it would in all probability embrace as its salient features—

(1) Matriculation at a recognised University, entailing the abandonment of the present Preliminary Examination.
(2) Apprenticeship for three years in a pharmacy, with provision for training on definitely prescribed lines.
(3) One or two years at a College of Pharmacy, affiliated with the University.
(4) Intermediate Examination.
(5) Qualifying Examination.
(6) Degree in Pharmacy after an additional year's course in science.

Such a scheme, in rough outline, if made sufficiently elastic, and made uniform throughout the Commonwealth, would provide a satisfactory foundation on which the pharmaceutical curriculum could be based. The necessary details as to the scope of the work required necessarily would require careful consideration. One thing, however, is certain — the practical side requires strengthening. Greater attention must be devoted to equipping the young pharmacist so that when his course of training is completed he is fitted to undertake responsible technical work in industrial concerns. This problem is receiving earnest consideration in other parts of the world. At the present time the Pennsylvania Legislature is being asked by the pharmaceutical authorities to amend the pharmacy laws, to provide that "pharmaceutical experience in manufacturing pharmaceutical establishments" shall be accepted as the equivalent of portion of the time of service required in a retail pharmacy. This suggests a linking-up of the manufacturing side with that of pure pharmacy, and is undoubtedly a step in the right direction.

How seldom is it that a young pharmacist secures any advertised position for a technical chemist in an industrial concern. Why? Because his training only carries

him up to a certain stage. It is sound, as far as it goes, but it stops at the wrong point. Opportunities are knocking at the door. Other callings are advancing. Is pharmacy to stand still? Can it remain satisfied with its present dead-end? Why do so many of its most brilliant students leave it for medicine and other professions? These are problems crying out for solution. Unless they are seriously considered, they are hardly likely to be solved.

So much of the future growth and development of Australian pharmacy depends on the constructive ability of those who are placed at the head of affairs to-day. Great changes are taking place, and in the industrial, political, and economic struggle ahead pharmacy cannot afford to play a quiescent part.

Upon the present generation is cast a great responsibility. The future only will show whether the pharmacists of to-day availed themselves of the opportunities for advancement, which are now making themselves evident on every hand.

The Month.

Future of Pharmacy.

Professor C. F. Nelson, University of Kansas, in an article published in the February number of the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, makes a strong plea for a scientific advancement of pharmacy. Unless some such steps is taken, he foresees a gradual loss of respect and esteem on the part of both the physician and the public at large. He advocates:—(1) Educational training of an advanced standard. (2) Preliminary examination equal to that required of physicians. (3) Broadening of the curriculum, equal in degree to that demanded of doctors, but of a different character—pharmacology, physiology, industrial chemistry, bacteriology, etc. He contends that the trained pharmacist should be in a position to advise and collaborate with the physician and public health officials in diagnostic and municipal problems requiring chemical and bacteriological technique for their solution. Then and then only could the pharmacist hope to become the physician's colleague, and with him serve society truly for the prevention and elimination of disease.

Unregistered Assistants.

There is a disposition on the part of some pharmacists to expect that the various Pharmacy Boards should, in consequence of war conditions, in some way relax their requirements regarding the employment of registered men in pharmacies. That some such feeling is evident is indicated by unofficial expressions of opinion on the part of those who are finding some difficulty in obtaining suitable qualified assistance. It is almost unnecessary to point out that no Pharmacy Board has any power to abrogate the provisions of an Act of Parliament. The Board must administer the Act as it finds it. Even if power did exist to grant certain exemptions, it is very doubtful whether the members of any Board would feel justified in relaxing the provisions which require a registered chemist to be in attendance at every pharmacy. Parliament has set a minimum standard of safety so far as the public is concerned, and that standard is based on the immediate supervision and control of all pharmacies and dispensaries by a legally qualified pharmacist. To depart from that principle would be suicidal to the future of the profession, and unfair to the public.

Military Pharmacists.

In each of the States a fair amount of progress has been made during the month, and, as a result of various representations which have been made, a more decided advance may be expected at any time. Captain Cossar has been placed temporarily on the staff of the Director-General of Medical Services, and has been busily engaged in carrying out the duties assigned to him. Appointments of Senior Pharmacists have now been made in all the States. Gradually the value of the trained pharmacist is being made manifest in many directions, and the surprising fact is that it has taken so long to secure even this tardy recognition. Much of the ground work has been broken, and machinery now exists for the evolution of a special army pharmaceutical service. This may take some little time, but, judging from the reports received from the different States, it is already developing much more rapidly than was expected. In the meantime, all qualified pharmacists are requested to communicate with the Senior Pharmacist of their respective States before enlisting.

New South Wales.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board was held on March 14th. There were present Mr. F. P. J. Gray (in the chair), and Messrs. Dixson, Lloyd, Schofield and Loney.

The Case of H. E. Perry.—A letter was read from a firm of solicitors asking the Board to hear counsel and allow him to lay before them certain facts in connection with the case of Perry, who was struck off the register by order of the Governor. The Board decided that they had no power to re-open the case, as Mr. Perry's name had been removed by order of the Governor.

Disinfectants.—A report was received from the Health Department, showing the composition of certain disinfectants which were sold contrary to the provisions of the Poisons Act. One sample contained 4 per cent. of phenols and the other 10 per cent. It was decided to institute prosecutions against the offenders.

In Lieu of Preliminary Examination.—An application was made by a youth who had not been granted a pass at a recent preliminary examination on the grounds that he had allowed another student to copy from him, stating that he had passed the Intermediate Examination, and asking that this be accepted in lieu of the Preliminary.

Mr. Gray said that this lad had rather stolen a march on them. He had been punished for allowing copying from him, and had been told that he would have to present himself again for the Preliminary; but in the meanwhile he had passed an examination which the Board had agreed to recognise, thus nullifying the punishment. It was decided to allow this application to stand over until a future meeting.

In Re Koko.—The Crown Law Office sent their opinion as regard cantharidine and its preparations. These were not poisons according to the Poisons Schedule.

Members of the Board commented upon the absurdity of the position. Cantharides and its preparations were included on the schedule, but cantharidine and its preparations did not come under this head. It was decided that the schedule needed revision to remove anomalies of this description. The letter was received.

Employees' Representative.—A letter was received from Mr. F. N. E. Mitchell asking a second time that the Board co-opt a chemist's assistant to a vacancy on the Board. He considered that assistants should be represented as well as master pharmacists.

Mr. Wadsworth pointed out that they were only desirous of getting the best man to fill any vacancy on the Board. There had been 17 elections to fill vacancies on the Board, and no assistant had ever been nominated to fill a vacancy. If it was thought desirous of having an assistant, all they had to do was to nominate a man, and if he were elected he would take his seat as a matter of course. They were not there to select men for any vacancy from any particular class.

Mr. Gray said that if Mr. Mitchell himself wished for a seat on the Board he had only to get some qualified pharmacist to nominate him, and if he possessed the confidence of the voters and secured the required number of votes he would be able to represent the class he desired to see represented on the Board.

Mr. Loney said that they were there to administer two Acts of Parliament—the Poisons Act and the Pharmacy Act—and not to represent any trade interest whatsoever. They were rather a judicial body than a political body, and there was no reason whatever why any person qualified to vote at the elections of members of the Board should not offer themselves for election at the proper time for filling vacancies. It was absurd to ask the Board to co-opt an assistant as though they had any legal right to have a representative on the Board. They had only the right that they shared with all other qualified pharmacists.

Mr. Forster said that a letter had already been sent on a former occasion to Mr. Mitchell. It was decided that a reply in the same strain be sent in reply to this renewal of the application.

Final Examination.—The examiners reported that at the Final Examination held on February 16 and following days the following candidates passed in the following order of merit:—J. E. Kneebone, C. J. Peterkin, A. J. Rawnsly and W. G. Meldrum. Registered under the Pharmacy Act: W. G. Meldrum and J. J. Murphy, passed their final examinations.

Pharmacists' Poisons Licenses were granted to J. F. Fitzpatrick, W. G. Meldrum and J. J. Murphy.

Annual Poisons Licenses were granted to two storekeepers, and 30 renewals were granted.

Registration of Indentures.—R. J. Proust to H. J. R. Mackey, of Balmain, term three years; Harold Laman to S. C. Cunninghame, of Lidcomb, term four years, registration granted.

Instruction at the University.—The President reported that he had had an interview with the University authorities regarding the pharmacists course, and had made arrangements to speed up the University course so that students could cover the ground with as little loss of time as possible. There was likely to be a dearth of assistants in consequence of assistants going to the war, and it was highly desirable that the students now undergoing their course of study should be able to qualify as soon as possible to meet the demands on the public for qualified men. It was not desired in any way to lower the standard or to unduly curtail the courses, but where men desired to qualify before enlisting facilities should should be offered to them to qualify quickly, and where the demand for qualified assistants to fill the places of others who had gone to the war was urgent those who were undergoing their course of tuition should be offered facilities for so doing. He had found the University profes-

most desirous of assisting them, and they had favorably laid the matter before the Senate.

Dispensing at Hospitals.—Mr. Wadsworth reported that he had had interviews with the authorities at Sydney Hospital and at the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital regarding the granting of certificates as dispensers to nurses. At Sydney Hospital the secretary stated that arrangements were now made that the certificate was merely to show that the nurse had had 100 hours' practice as a part of her training, and this certificate did not become the property of the nurse, but was retained by the examiners when her nurse's certificate was granted. At the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, this was not so, and accompanying the nurse's certificate there was a certificate showing that the nurse had served in a dispensary. It was to this certificate that they objected, as it was being used as a qualification to dispense and to act as dispenser to a hospital. Legally these nurses were liable to prosecution if they so acted, and he thought that it was a pity that any hospital should issue a certificate that was misleading. Only a legally qualified dispenser was entitled to dispense at any hospital, but recently they had the Commonwealth Government advertising for a matron qualified to dispense or holding this nurse's qualification, which in reality was no qualification at all. The hospitals had been asked to cease from issuing a certificate that was liable to be misunderstood or misused, but no reply had been received from the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, and the hospital authorities did not seem to realise the gravity of the position.

It was decided to again invite the attention of the hospital authorities to the matter, and to take proceedings against any nurse who used the nurse's dispensary certificate as if it was a legal qualification for her to act as a dispenser.

It was mentioned, in course of conversation on the matter, that it was a common practice for country hospitals to engage nurses to act in the dual capacity of matron and dispenser on the strength of the so-called qualification in dispensing issued by certain hospitals.

Mr. James Dixson said that a number of young ladies were entering pharmacy and obtaining local qualifications to act as dispensers. These so-called nurses were doing the work that the qualified lady dispensers expected to be able to secure.

Mr. Loney said that the 48 hours served by a medical student in a dispensary did not entitle him to practise as a pharmacist, nor should the 100 hours served by the nurse be looked upon in any way an adequate training as a qualified dispenser, when their apprentices had to serve at least three years to obtain a qualification.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

A meeting of members was held at the offices of the Board room, Sydney, on March 9th, to confirm the resolution passed at a former meeting. Mr. A. Wadsworth occupied the chair, and there were twelve members present. A resolution confirming the action at the former meeting to rescind the former Articles of Association and accept the new articles was carried unanimously. The meeting only lasted a few minutes, and there were no speeches made.

The regular meeting of Council was held on March 15th at 11 a.m., at the Board room, Richmond-terrace, Sydney.

Present.—Mr. A. Wadsworth (in the chair), and Messrs. W. Short, T. S. Loney, Ll. P. Williams, E. E. C. Schofield, A. Rogers, and F. P. J. Gray.

Second Auditor.—Mr. L. A. Gray wrote, accepting the position of auditor to the society. This appointment has to be confirmed at the annual meeting.

Treasurer's Accounts.—These show £1016/2/6 to the credit of the society, inclusive of the £100 in the Defence Fund. The Benevolent Fund has £11/9/4 to its credit. Accounts amounting to £23/10/10 were passed for payment.

New Members.—T. E. Green, of Randwick, E. R. D'Weske, of Hurlstone Park, and F. Spooner, of Coffs Harbour, applied for membership, and were elected by ballot.

Vacancy on the Council.—The Secretary pointed out that there was a vacancy on the Council in consequence of the number of councillors being increased from 11 to 12 by the new Articles of Association. It was proposed by Mr. Schofield, and seconded by Mr. A. Rogers, "That Mr. Frank Lloyd be elected to fill the vacancy"; carried unanimously.

A second vacancy, caused by the retirement of Mr. Brothwood, was allowed to stand over until a later date.

Annual Report.—A draft of the annual report and balance-sheet was submitted for approval and adopted and ordered to be printed and circulated at the annual meeting.

Order of Procedure at the Annual Meeting.—A programme of order of busines was submitted and approved. The meeting will be held at the St. James' Hall, Phillip-street, Sydney, on March 20th.

Retirement of the Whole Council.—Mr. Wadsworth proposed to the Council that they should resign en bloc. A formal motion to this effect was moved by Mr. Schofield and seconded by Mr Gray. The resignation will take place at the first meeting of Council after the annual meeting, but the Council will hold office until its successors shall be appointed.

Official Journal of the Society.—Communications upon this matter were read by the Secretary. It was decided that the President in his annual address should bring this matter before the members, and that this matter should be left to be dealt with by the incoming Council.

Publicity Officer.—It was moved by Mr. E. E. C. Schofield, "That Mr. Miller, assistant secretary, be instructed to attend the Council meetings and make reports for the press." The motion was seconded by Mr. Rogers and carried unanimously.

Honorary Member.—Mr. Short moved that Mr. H. S. Brothwood be elected an honorary member of the society." This motion was seconded by Mr. L. P. Williams, and supported by Messrs. A. Wadsworth, T. S. Loney and F. P. J. Gray, and carried unanimously.

The Price of Drugs.

Mr. Gregory McGirr, M.L.A., who was at one time a pharmacist, though now he says he is a pastoralist, asked a question in the House on March 15th regarding the price of drugs and chemicals He drew the attention of the House and of the Minister for Justice to the enormous increase in the price of drugs and chemicals since the outbreak of the war, and asked if the Attorney-General would consider the advisability of bringing wholesale drug houses before the Necessary Commodities Commission? Mr. Hall, in reply, said that he would have inquiries made into the matter.

It may be mentioned that this matter has already engaged the attention of members of the Commission and of the trade generally. The opinion of the trade is that if this matter is entered upon it will eventuate in the prices that the retail trade are to charge the public being fixed by the Commission, and they are better prepared to trust the wholesale trade to deal fairly with them than to allow the Commission to fix the retail prices. There are, however, a few exceptions among pharmacist who do not take this view, and Mr. McGirr appears to be among their number.

Sydney Hospital Extensions.

At the annual meeting of the Sydney Hospital, attention was called to the ever-increasing demands upon the institution and the need of more accommodation for out-patients in particular. A former Ministry had promised a grant of land from a part of the Domain for this purpose, and alyso a grant of money towards the cost of the new buildings. In reply to a question asked in the House on March 15th by Mr. Kearsley, the Chief Secretary admitted that the metropolitan hospitals were very congested, and thought that the extension of the Coast Hospital would relieve the metropolitan hospitals considerably. Regarding the Sydney Hospital, the Government were adverse to encroaching further upon the Domain grounds if this could possibly be avoided. If, however, the required accommodation could be provided by only a small encroachment, the Government would consider the matter and take steps to provide the same.

Poisoning Cases.

Cyanide of Potassium.—A man was taken to Sydney Hospital on March 12th under peculiar circumstances. He had been arrested at Moore Park for aiding and abetting in the unlawful sale of liquor, and on his way to the police station was seen to put his hand several times into his pocket and then lick his fingers. The man's name was Isaac Bain, and he gave his business as a confectioner. When he was asked what he had in his pocket he replied "Lolly." Searched at the No. 3 police station, he was found to have a tin containing a white hard substance in it about the size of a hen's egg. Again he informed the police that it was "lolly," and he was allowed to retain possesion of it. He was placed into a cell with another man, who stated that soon after Bain was locked up he broke off a piece of the white lump from the tin and swallowed it; afterwards he quickly became unconscious and rolled over. His companion in the cell raised the alarm, and the unconscious man was quickly conveyed to the Sydney Hospital, but never recovered consciousness.

There are some points in this case worthy of remark. How is it that the police failed to detect the poison in the possession of the man. Where did the man get the poison from? and Is it wise for the daily press to publish the name of the poison employed, as this means that other people will now carry cyanide about with them as an easy way out of life if they get into trouble.

Return of Lieut. Colonel J. B. Nash, M.L.C.

In the Legislative Council on February 29th, Dr. Nash entered and took his place, receiving quite an ovation from the members. The Deputy-President, Mr. B. B. O'Connor, congratulated Dr. Nash on the excellent service he had rendered to the soldiers at Gallipoli, and said that they were proud that one of their number should have rendered such distinguished services to the nation. The Vice-President of the Executive Council (Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald), as representative of the Government, said that he desired to join in the welcome back of Dr. Nash, and congratulated him on the services that he had rendered to the Australian soldiers at Gallipoli. Dr. Nash, in responding, said that he was glad to hear from them that they considered he had worthily played his part. So far as opportunities offered, he did his best to justify his position and to do his share in helping in the terrible struggle in which the Empire is engaged. He paid a high tribute to his distinguished colleage, Dr. Joseph Beeston, M.L.C., and thanked the members of the Council for their kind words and hearty welcome.

Surgical Appliances for the Poor.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in Sydney on February 23rd at the vestibule of the Sydney Town Hall. Dr. John Harris presided The annual report showed that 82 applications were received for assistance, and that surgical appliances valued at £185 was supplied. In no case has the society refused help to a deserving case. The funds are all from voluntary contributions. Since the establishment of the society in 1890 over 1000 cases of applications for assistance have been dealt with, and grants of surgical appliances have been made, including artificial limbs, body supports, abdominal belts, trusses, crutches, anatomical boots, splints

and practices. Dr John Harris was again elected president for the ensuing year, and among those on the committee are Dr. H. G. Humphries and Dr. Archie Aspinall, who also act as honorary medical officers to the society.

This society is one particularly open to imposition, and great care has to be exercised to see that applicants are in real need of assistance before any grant is made. In similar societies in other parts patients get assistance in the form of good articles, sell them at a good price and procure inferior appliances for their own use. One man sold his artificial leg and bought a "peg." Another sold an expensive truss and bought a common one which "fitted him better." The statement that chemists charge such extortionate prices for articles of this character is quite without foundation, as many chemists in Sydney supply these articles at cost to the deserving poor. People who can afford to pay a fair price for such like appliances have no reason to complain. The mean complain more than the poor.

The Case of Chidley.

In the Legislative Assembly on February 20th, Mr. J. Wright asked the Chief Secretary if he would hold an inquiry into the case of the man Chidley, who had been declared insane. Many people in Sydney were of the opinion that the man was being persecuted, and that he was not insane at all.

Chidley has been committed to the Kenmore Asylum as a lunatic of unsound mind after a protracted inquiry before a magistrate. Medical experts, mental experts agreed that Chidley was insane, and his insanity was a very objectionable sexual form. He persisted in proclaiming his disgusting and ridiculous theories in public. Medical evidence was given by a doctor who had no special knowledge of mental diseases to the effect that in his opinion he was not insane, and several people, including a University professor, gave evidence that if the man is insane he is a harmless and an amiable lunatic." The magistrate found that Chidley was not of sound mind, and for his own protection and the protection of the public he should be committed to a lunatic asylum.

In reply to Mr. Wright, Mr. G. Black, Chief Secretary, said that he was considering the advisability of holding a further inquiry, but there were certain matters connected with this case which could not be made public, as in his opinion this would not be advisable.

Dentists Amendment Bill.

The Chief Secretary (Mr. G. Black) moved the second reading of this Bill in the Legislative Assembly on September 16th. This was the revival of a Bill that was introduced in the Legislative Council by that Chamber in 1914. The object of the measure were to make clear the meaning of certain interpretation clauses so as to prohibit the practising of unregistered persons under the titles "Tooth Specialists," "Crown and Bridge Work Specialists." It would assist unregistered men who had been practising for the past five years by giving them a further term of three years in which to qualify subject to passing a modified examination. Dental assistants would be accorded a similar privilege.

The case for the pharmacists was watched by Mr. Gregory McGirr and Mr. Thomas. Mr. McGirr maintained that chemists had been in the habit of extracting teeth, although they were not qualified dentists. Many men had been in this practice for 20 years and more, and it was a great public convenience that this practice should continue, especially in the case of country district. It was hard for a man perhaps over 50 years of age to study and pass even a modified examination.

Mr. Levy held that it was of great importance that those who practiced dentistry should be qualified men. Mr. Crawford said that he thought that defining a man by the class of work he did was a sound principle. Mr. Cocks said that he thought that there should be inserted in the bill a clause to exempt chemists who offered temporary dental help where no other was available. Mr. R. A. Price pointed out that the bill would penalise some of the men at the front who had left their practices in New South Wales to serve their country. An unqualified dentist now at the front would not have been in continuous practice of his profession during the past five years.

On March 6th the House went into committee to consider the Bill, and Mr. Black moved the omission of certain words in clause 5, which amendment would make it easier for a dentist who had been in practice to obtain a qualification. The conditions would be that any person having been in practice for five years continuously might pass a modified examination any time within three years of the passing of this amended Act. After debate the word continuously was struck out, and Mr. Black said that consideration would be shown to those who had broken in upon their professional practice to go to the war. Mr. Hollis moved that the examination clause be struck out and that five years' experience should entitle a man to registration. Mr. Black objected, and said that they opened the door once some years ago and could not repeat the process. Mr. Crawford proposed to substitute for "an examination" "a practical test." Mr. Black refused to accept this amendment, as he said that an examination alone would meet the requirements of the case.

Mr. Stuart Robertson said that if a man had been in practice for five years without injury to the public, it was wrong to deprive him of his business and to deprive the public of his services. The amendment was negatived and the Bill was reported with amendments.

The third reading of the bill took place on March 8th. It is anticipated that an attempt will be made to amend the bill in the Council.

Honors for Sydney Scientists.

News was recently received by cable that the Royal Society of Great Britain had conferred its Fellowship upon Mr. J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., and Professor Pollock, D.Sc. Mr. Maiden is widely known as Director of the Sydney Botanical Gardens and also by his numerous writings upon Australian plants. As curator of the Technological Museum, Mr. Maiden first became known to the Sydney public and as Superintendent of Technical Education he did very much to advance the cause of this branch of the work of the Department of Public Instruction. For many years past he has been honorary secretary to the Royal Society of New South Wales, and also has occupied the Presidential chair of that body for one term. As general secretary for the Association for the Advancement of Science, he did excellent work during the meetings in Sydney in 1914, and as a citizen Mr. Maiden has always been to the fore in every good work going on in our midst. In connection with the Cathedral Parish of St. Andrew's he had done invaluable work and ranks among the lay canons of the Cathedral Chapter. Personally Mr. Maiden has made friends wherever he is known, and this mark of appreciation of his abilities is particularly gratifying to Sydney people, who rather think that their great men are not appreciated at their proper value abroad.

Professor Pollock is little known outside University circles, but in promoting the cause of scientific education in Sydney he has done very excellent work. Both these men obtained their scientific education to a large extent in our own city, though it was not begun here. The opportunities offered them enabled them to develop their talents to such an extent that they now have the highest honour that the scientific world of England can confer upon them, that of the Fellowship of the Royal Society.

Poisoning Cases.

Spirit of Salts.—An inquiry was held by the Sydney City Coroner on February 28th concerning the death of a young woman who died at the Sydney Hospital on February 12th. The mother of deceased stated that her daughter had been married at the age of 16½ years, and was 21 years of age at the time of her death. On November 8th she attempted to poison herself with spirit of salts, and was removed to the Darlinghurst Reception House, and subsequently to Sydney Hospital, where she died. Dr. Sheldon made a post mortem examination and found that the stomach walls had been acted upon by some escharotic, which had evidently been taken some time previously. The body was much emaciated, and the functions of the stomach had been interfered with by the action of the substance, which had left large scars on the surface. A verdict of death from the effects of hydrochloric acid, self administered, was returned.

Alcoholic Poisoning.—On February 26th the District Coroner held an inquiry at Adelong touching the death of a child aged six years, who died from acute alcoholic poisoning at a private hospital. The father of deceased said that he had six pennyworth of whisky, which he left on a bed room table. The child came into the room and asked for breakfast, which the mother went to obtain; while away, the child drank the whisky, and the parents noticing that the child was ill telephoned to Dr. Finlay, who removed the patient to Nurse Linbeck's private hospital. The child was comatose on the doctor's arrival, and never recovered consciousness. A verdict of accidental death from alcoholic poisoning was returned. It is estimated that the dose taken was less than two ounces.

Disinfectant.—On March 7th a young woman, aged 27, was removed from her residence at Mills-street, Redfern, to Sydney Hospital in a dying condition, from the effects of disinfectant, said to have been taken with suicidal intent. On March 2nd the City Coroner inquired into the cause of death of Percival Walters, aged 35, lately residing at Arncliffe. Evidence was given to the effect that on February 28th Walters declared that he was tired of his life, and poured out a cupful of disinfectant solution and swallowed it. He died in a cab while being conveyed to Kogarah Hospital. A verdict of suicide was returned.

State Contracts for Drugs.

Mr. Cohen, M.L.A., has been interesting himself in the Legislative Assembly as to the giving of contracts for drugs to German firms, and recently asked questions in the House respecting the State contracts with George Arnold, of O'Connell-street, Sydney. In reply, he was informed that a person named George Arnold had a contract for the supply of certain lines of drugs to the State Government. Mr. Arnold was a German by birth, but was naturalised in June, 1906. He held contracts with the State Government after the declaration of war. One contract expired on June 30th, 1915. Mr. Arnold now held contracts with the State Government for carbonate of magnesia and for urotropine. The contract was entered into on July 15th, and is for the period of from July 1st, 1915, to June 30th, 1916. No explanation was given as to how it happened that the State Government entered into a contract with a German who had been fined for trading with the enemy.

An Opium Deal.

A curious case was heard at the Parramatta Police Court on February 24th. A sailor named Felix Odone was charged with stealing two sums of money from two Chinese gardeners on February 11th and February 14th. The first case was that accused called on Ah Chee and told him that a steamer had arrived with some opium, and he asked for money that he could get it and convey it to the Chinaman at Harris Park. He got £6 from Ah Chee and £4/10/- from Ah Tin, but having got the cash he did

[illegible] that he got [illegible] as the tram passed [illegible] he threw the package of [illegible] to the Chinaman. He [illegible] that the Chinaman got the [illegible] The box contained eight tins and was [illegible]s per tin, he was intending to charge [illegible] per tin for it. No opium was dis[illegible] the premises of the Chinese gardeners [illegible] fined £10 and costs, or three months [illegible] evidence was forthcoming that a second ever [illegible] explained his own sworn statement.

An Illicit Still.

At the Parramatta Police Court on February 4th, Sydney James Murphy and William Stevens were charged by Inspector Donohoe of the Customs Department with having an illicit still in their possession. Inspector Donohoe, accompanied by two other officers, visited the residence of accused at North Bondi and found there a quantity of molasses and some fermenting vats at work, also some low strength spirit of wine. Information laid gave fictitious names. The still and condenser found was the property of Stevens, whose real name was Denmark. He said that he had the still and condenser in connection with the work of a mirror silvering plant, and he used to distill water and acids for his business as a plate glass mirror maker. Watson, who had given the name of Murphy, when arrested, said he did so to conceal the fact that he had got into trouble from his friends. He was acquitted, but Denmark was fined £100, with costs.

For some time past it has been known that white spirit was finding its way into Sydney. Publicans had been offered cheap, inferior white spirit, and more than one chemist had been asked if he would like a couple of gallons of cheap white spirit. Information as to the offer had been given, but the trap was not sprung, as until the chemists with the offer at once [illegible] One chemist said: "[illegible] you will come in later he will probably buy from you." To which the man replied: "I don't think I do not know the [illegible] These men are taking no [illegible] so far as they know will not offer [illegible] to any chemist whom they think is [illegible] the lowest price they offer to [illegible] At this rate they [illegible] they are caught.

Strike at Elliott Brothers Chemical Works

On February [illegible] of men employed [illegible] chemical works went [illegible] granted some [illegible] The award under [illegible] expired on December [illegible] Court not [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] spent the [illegible] [illegible] the end of [illegible] Head, Terang.

that the increase of the price of boots by 25 per cent was the last straw, as the work is said to be especially rough on shoe leather. The men who went on strike were the superphosphate men, who are engaged in discharging the superphosphates from the dens, and in digging out and bleeding and packing manures for the supply of Shirleys Limited orders. The work is unskilled labour, and a considerable amount of it consists in filling and trucking the bags. No inconvenience was caused by the strike, as orders were well in hand, and there were good stocks finished and ready for sale. A conference between the representatives of the Union and Dr. Elliott was held, and it was agreed that the men should resume work pending the decision of the Arbitration Court, Dr Elliott agreeing on the part of the employers that the award shall be made retrospective, and in the event of the men gaining a grant of an increase they will be paid as from the expiry of the old award. Good feeling exists on both sides, and the union officials did their best to bring about a settlement without any strike occurring. The influence of a certain number of headstrong workers, however, was too much for them. A considerable number of the men are casual workers, who turn up looking for work when they are out of other work and are glad to take what is offering in employment. Dr. Elliott pointed out that they have to compete against Japanese manufacturers, who are sending considerable quantities of superphosphate into the Commonwealth, and who work with the cheapest labour. Surplus stocks of manufacturers in other parts of the world have been dumped into Australia, and hence the existence of the industry in Sydney depends upon successful competition against these manufacturers.

Births & Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS.—On the 10th February, at 103 High Street, Malvern, the wife of A. Andrews—a son.

EVANSON.—On the 25th February, at Nurse Townsend's private hospital, Trafalgar, to the wife of P. J. Franklin, Trafalgar—a son.

STAKER.—On the 7th February, at Nurse Mc[illegible]'s private hospital, North Fitzroy, to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Staker—a son.

[illegible] Ethel Lazarus, late of Middle Park and Longford.—At their residence, "Aldersyde," Elgin Street, Rose Bay, Sydney, the wife of Louis [illegible] (Albert).

MARRIAGE.

[illegible]—Hall.—On the 2nd February, at Terang Methodist Church, Terang, by the Rev. [illegible] Worrall, William Harvey, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. [illegible] Hall, Terang, to Winifred [illegible], second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hall, Terang.

Victoria.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on Wednesday, March 15.

Present.—The President (Mr. C. E. Towl), in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver, Jewkes and Sayer.

Correspondence.—Letters outwards Nos. 105 to 210 were minuted, and included the following:—

Minister of Health, stating that in the opinion of the Board the section in the Health Act dealing with the distribution of disinfectants by municipal councils should be amended.

The Chief Secretary, in reference to the proposed restrictions on the sale of methylated spirits on Sundays.

The Chief Secretary, asking for an interview in regard to certain amendments in the Medical Act which the Board considered were necessary in the public interest.

The Chief Secretary, requesting that the Bill relating to apprentices on active service might be introduced during the forthcoming session of Parliament.

The Chief Secretary, forwarding copies of the annual report of the Board and the financial statement of income and expenditure for the year 1915.

Mr. J. Garrick, Collingwood, asking him to bring under the notice of his association the fact that several complaints had been made to the Board that pharmacists in the northern suburbs were selling chlorodyne without affixing the necessary label on the bottle as required by the Poisons Act. It was pointed out that failure to observe the requirements of the law would lead to prosecutions being instituted.

Mr. A. A. Lord, Swan Hill, returning two copies of apprenticeship indentures which had been forwarded for registration, and pointing out that under the Board's regulations articles of apprenticeship required to be made out in triplicate on the special form adopted by the Board.

Chief Inspector of Factories, forwarding copy of the Board's regulations dealing with apprenticeship, and also copy of the special indenture form which it was now compulsory to use; also requesting that should the proposed Apprenticeship Bill be introduced during the coming session apprentices to pharmaceutical chemists should be exempted therefrom, as they were specially dealt with under the Medical Act Part III. and the regulations made thereunder.

Mr. T. H. Crawford, Kyabram, intimating that the only apprenticeship which could be accepted under the Medical Act Part III. was an apprenticeship to a registered pharmaceutical chemist under articles for four years; that no provision existed in the Medical Act to enable the Board to hold any modified examination; and that it was not lawful for any unregistered person to hold a partnership in any way with a registered chemist.

Letters Inwards.—Mrs. E. M. Simpson (nee McBurney) applied for permission, on behalf of the executors in her father's estate, to carry on the business under the management of a registered chemist. Permission was granted for 12 months from March 15, 1916.

Mr. Keith McDonald, notifying that he had enlisted, and that he had obtained the consent of his master, Mr. R. S. Younger. It was resolved that the Board's approval be given to the suspension of the indentures during the time the applicant was on active military service.

Mr. W. Sharland, Stawell, notifying that he had purchased the business of the late Mr. B. S. Dawson.

Messrs. Jas. McEwan and Co., asking if the Poisons Act allowed them to act as wholesale distributors of a rabbit poison. Informed that the Act provided for wholesale dealing under certain conditions.

Mr. J. H. Wishart, Allendale, asking if the Board could issue him a poisons licence for a portion of the year. Informed that the licence was an annual one, and must be taken out for the full year.

Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association, asking the Board to receive a deputation in respect to the colour of bottles to be used for the retailing of liquid disinfectants.

A lady in a country district wrote asking whether anything could be done to prevent chemists from supplying chlorodyne to her sister, who was addicted to the drug habit. She understood that certain narcotic drugs could only be sold on the order of a doctor, and she thought that chlorodyne should also be included in the restricted list. The local chemists had agreed that they would not supply the chlorodyne, but at the same time they pointed out that if any one wanted it, it could easily be obtained from another State through the post. It was resolved that a reply be sent pointing out that if chlorodyne were placed on the restricted list it would entail considerable hardship in distant country districts where it had a legitimate sale, and was largely used in households remote from doctors and chemists. The Board had given earnest consideration to the question of restricting its sale to a doctor's order at the time when the narcotic regulations were framed, but after making inquiries had decided not to recommend its inclusion in the restricted list.

A country pharmacist brought under notice the practice of a medical practitioner of writing private prescriptions which could only be dispensed at a particular pharmacy. A patient had brought one of these prescriptions to him, and he was unable to dispense it, as he did not know the formula. He had written to the doctor, who had taken no notice of his communication. He desired to know whether this was a proper practice and what the Board's opinion respecting it was. It was resolved that the doctor in question be communicated with and asked if the facts as stated were correct, as the Board considered it desirable to take further action in the matter.

The Chief Secretary forwarded a communication from the American Consul asking for copies

of the Act regarding the sale of patent and proprietary medicines. The Registrar was instructed to forward the information asked for.

A communication was received from the Under Secretary notifying that Messrs. Buckland, Collyer and Sayer had been duly gazetted members of the Board for three years from the 1st February, 1916.

A large amount of formal correspondence was dealt on the table.

Applications for Registration.—The following applicants were registered.—Alfred Leslie Hore, East Caulfield (Final Examination, Victoria); Bartholomew Farrer, Daylesford (Cert. Pharmaceutical Society, Great Britain).

Name Restored to Register.—Samuel Breaden, Newport.

Certificates of Identity were issued to Walter Widdowson, Brisbane, and John G. Fitzpatrick, Paddington, N.S.W.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered.—Evelyn R. B. Harris to Gladys R. Andrew, Auburn; Dorothy F. Keating to Kathleen Hope, Albert Park; Thomas J. Sayle to T. V. C. Sayle, Sandringham; Henry C. Bath to H. J. Mewkill, St. Arnaud; Jas. M. Dunne to Geo. Francis, Melbourne; Florence M. Seaton to A. S. Lock, Melbourne.

Erasure of Name from Register.—Ralph Smith Douglas Morgan, chemist, of Wood's Point.

Poison Keepers.—Two cases of strychnine poisoning and one of cresylic acid were reported.

Pharmacists' Manners.—F. T. S. Sare (Frank Bashurst, Camperwell); J. J. Morgan (W. J. Davis, North Preston); E. T. P. Davies (J. A. Kerr, Hawthorn); W. K. Burnside (C.P.S. Dispensary, Daylesford); S. Breaden (C.P.S. Dispensary, Warrnambool); V. A. Stiles (C.P.S. Dispensary, Williamstown, second assistant); S. M. Dyson (H. H. Bevan, Merwell); W. H. Brookman (T. W. Norris and Co., Prahran).

Pharmacy Licenses were issued to A. G. Gregory, Nyah; R. McCracken, Rupanyup; A. C. Wilson, Dromana; G. H. Dixon, Brim; E. L. Walker, Pyramid.

Minor Examinations.—The following reports were received from the Examiners.—Preliminary Examination, Melbourne, Geelong, Maryborough, Ballarat, Charlton and Mildura. Chemist and Druggist, Part 1 and 2. Passed in Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Part 1.—Miss A. Ogle, Miss J. Dutton, Richard F. Brethne, Miss M. F. Leyden, Miss J. Stevens, Eileen A. [illegible] Vandal J. Davis [illegible] Veronica Parer (Latin [illegible] Kathleen [illegible] K. Keating (Geography).

[illegible] (Practical Pharmacy) [illegible] H. L. Harris, Helen [illegible] Section 1 (Written Work) at the next examination: Louis A. Holmes and Wm. G. Koss. The examiners reports were received and adopted.

Medical Stores Inquiry.—A communication was received from the Defence Department stating that an inquiry was about to be held in connection with statements which had been made alleging that exorbitant charges had been made by drug firms in Melbourne for medical stores supplied to the Defence Department for the use of troops in Victoria. The Minister of Defence had nominated an officer of the Auditor-General's department to undertake the inquiry, and he would be glad if either the President or the Secretary of the Board would act in conjunction with this officer. The President reported that as he was unable to act he had nominated Mr. A. R. Bailey, the hon. treasurer of the Board, to undertake the work. Mr. Bailey had expressed his willingness to act on the inquiry, and the nomination had been forwarded to the Minister of Defence and approved by him. It was understood that the investigation would begin shortly. The President's action in reference to the matter was approved of.

Report of Deputation to Chief Secretary.—The President reported that he and the Registrar had interviewed Mr McLeod, the Chief Secretary, during the month, and had requested that the Board's proposals in reference to the Medical Act 1915 might be brought before the Cabinet with a view of an Amending Bill being drafted. Mr. McLeod expressed his sympathy with the Board's request, and promised to give the matter careful consideration.

Apprenticeship Bill.—The Registrar reported that the Cabinet had decided to introduce a Bill during the forthcoming session giving the Board discretionary power in regard to apprentices who had enlisted for active service. No applications could be dealt with until the Bill became law, and each case would then be considered on its merits.

Disinfectant Bottles.—A deputation, consisting of Messrs. F. A. Hancock and Coghlan, representing the Victorian Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association, waited on the Board in reference to the proposed new Regulations under the Poisons Act. Mr. Hancock said that the Association was in full accord with the desire of the Board to protect the public by regulating the class of bottles in which disinfectants could be sold. At the same time, he desired to point out that the proposed new regulation which would make it compulsory to use either a dark blue, dark green or amber coloured bottle, would entail some hardship to phenyle manufacturers owing to the difficulty of securing this class of bottle. If the Board would agree to a light green bottle he thought that the safety of the public would be amply conserved, as when the phenyle was in the bottle it assumed the same colour as the amber coloured bottle did when similarly filled. The main thing was the distinctive shape of the bottle. Mr. Hancock produced a letter from the Melbourne Glass Bottle Works, confirming his statement as to the diffi-

culty in obtaining the class of bottle proposed in the regulation. His Association was now having a new design adopted to comply with the Board's requirements, and this would be submitted for approval as soon as a sample bottle was available. Mr. Coghlan drew attention to the fact that very large supplies of the bottles now in use were on the market, and he asked for some time to allow these to be disposed of. After discussion the President informed the deputation that the Board was quite agreeable to amend its regulation to allow of the use of light green bottles provided the other requirements were complied with. So far as allowing stocks on hand to be used, he did not think the Board had any power to agree to this request, as the requirements in regard to what had to appear on the bottles were contained in the Act, and were not a subject of regulation. Mr. Hancock thanked the Board for meeting the deputation, and expressed his willingness at all times to assist the Pharmacy Board to carry out the provisions of the regulations which dealt with the sale of phenyle. The deputation then withdrew.

Improper Use of Seal.—Attention was drawn to the improper use of the Board's seal by a New South Wales pharmacist who had had a copy of it printed on his prescription envelopes. The matter was brought under the notice of the pharmacist in question, who expressed his regret that he was acting illegally. He was quite innocent of any wrong intention, and he undertook to comply with the Board's wishes in the matter.

Unregistered Assistant Left in Charge.—Another complaint made was that a suburban pharmacist was leaving his pharmacy three mornings a week in charge of an unregistered assistant whilst he attended the local dispensary. On investigation it was found that the pharmacist in question had since engaged a registered chemist to attend during his absence.

Dispensaries and the Medical Act.—The Secretary of the Bendigo U.F.S. Dispensary wrote, asking whether the committee was complying with the law if they employed two registered chemists as dispensers and one unregistered assistant. It was resolved that a reply be sent as follows:—

"The Board is of opinion that under the Medical Act 1915, Part III., the dispensing of medicines in a Friendly Society dispensary is restricted to registered pharmaceutical chemists, or apprentices and assistants working under the immediate supervision and control of a registered chemist.

"Under the Poisons Act qualified persons only may sell poisons and articles which contain poison.

"Provided these requirements are complied with, there is nothing in the Medical or Poisons Acts (which the Board administer), to prevent a dispensary employing an unregistered assistant.

"Under no circumstances, however, should a dispensary at any time be left in charge of any person who is not registered."

Bendigo Hospital.—Attention was drawn to the fact that the Bendigo Hospital had advertised for a qualified chemist to take charge of the dispensary at a salary of £100 per annum. No applications were received, and the committee, it was understood, had now appointed an unregistered person to the position. It was resolved that a letter be forwarded to the committee pointing out the illegality of leaving the dispensary in charge of an unregistered person, and asking if the Board's information was correct.

Hobart Science Meeting.—The President said that he had received a letter from the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, asking if he would accept the position of President of the Chemistry B Section (Pharmacy) of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science which would meet in Hobart in 1917. He took this as a compliment more to the Board than to himself, and had not accepted the invitation until he had placed the matter before the members. Mr. Fleay said he thought that the honour was due to the President himself, who would, he felt sure, fill the position with credit. Other members endorsed this view, and the President was asked to accept the invitation.

Phenyle Bottle Approved.—Messrs. Lazarus Bros., disinfectant manufacturers, Collingwood, submitted a specially designed phenyle bottle, and asked if it met with the Board's requirements. Resolved that the Board's approval be given.

Fly Killer.—A tin of "Fly Death" containing arsenic was laid on the table. The tin was labelled "Poisonous." It was resolved that the attention of the manufacturers be drawn to the fact that a technical offence was being committed in using the word "Poisonous" instead of "Poison."

The hon. treasurer, Mr. Bailey, submitted the monthly financial statement, and after other routine business was dealt with the Board adjourned at 1.30 p.m.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on March 1st.

Present—The President (Mr. D. A. Cossar) in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Champion, Francis, Gabriel, Kernot, Leete, Owen, Pickford and Taylor.

An apology for non-attendance was received from Mr. Imes.

Correspondence.—Chief Secretary, forwarding copy of audited financial statements for the year 1915.

Mr. C. Hurrey, Upper Hawthorn, expressing thanks for materia medica specimen presented to the College museum.

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia wrote, stating that it was intended to present an illuminated address to Mr. J. H. Young, in recognition of his sterling services to pharmacy, and

...ing of the President of the Society would present it to Mr Young, who was now resident in Victoria. It was resolved that if the date were convenient to Mr Young that the presentation should take place at the annual meeting of the Society on March 28.

The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, stating that the President (Mr. A. Wadsworth) had interviewed the President of the Sydney Hospital in reference to the issue of certificates to students who had undergone a limited course of training in dispensing in the hospital dispensary. As the result of this interview the medical superintendent had informed the Society that the hospital committee had decided to discontinue the practice of issuing the certificates referred to. It was also intended to confer with the authorities of the Royal Prince Alfred hospital as soon as an appointment could be made.

A country pharmacist wrote, asking for information regarding lodge dispensing. He had about 500 lodge patients, and had been doing their work for 7/- per member per annum for the past four years, but owing to the increased cost of drugs he was now asking for a higher rate. He would be glad of any information on the subject as to rate of service. The Secretary stated that he had forwarded the particulars asked for. From inquiries made it appeared that 7/- per member was about the average rate now being paid. In one or two cases the rate was as high as 12/- per member. He had also been informed that some of the dispensaries had found it necessary to increase their levies to meet the higher cost of drugs.

Mr. W. E. Taylor, Coleraine, wrote asking whether it was intended to take any action in regard to the Federal proclamation re the sale of certain enemy goods, which he understood could not be sold after a period of three months from the date of the proclamation. He thought that in some of the smaller country towns where chemists had stocks of these goods it might result in hardship if they were prohibited from selling them. After discussion it was thought inadvisable to raise the question with the Federal Government at the present stage. According to Mr. Rankin's statements on the subject the proclamation was directed more against the enemy trade mark rather than the particular article sold, and as long as a preparation was in stock and was purchased prior to the war, it might still be sold provided all traces of its enemy origin were obliterated.

A communication was received from the Department of Defence intimating that the application of the Council requesting the exemption of Mr. E. J. Parry, Demonstrator at the College, from service in the A.A.M.C. for the time being had been approved by the District Commandant.

A large amount of correspondence relating to military matters and the negotiations with the other State registers for *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* was dealt with in committee.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected —

Full Member.—Ernest P. Evans, Children's Hospital, Melbourne; Arthur J. J. Eckersley, Croydon and Hay streets, South Melbourne; George S. Corson, 12 Beatty-avenue, Armadale; Frank Newman, 181 Carlisle-street, Balaclava.

Associate Member.—Wm. Jas. Balmer, 124 Smith-street, Collingwood.

Retiring Members of the Council.—The Secretary reported that nominations for four vacancies on the Council closed on February 29. He desired to bring under the notice of the Council the fact that Mr. Duncan Rankin, who had been a continuous member of the Council since August, 1897, had decided to retire owing to the pressure of other duties. Messrs. A. R. Bailey, John Champion, Walter C. Kernot and Frederick Lee had been duly nominated and elected to fill the four vacancies on the Council. Mr. Bailey said he thought that the Council would be very ungrateful if it allowed the retirement of such an old and esteemed member as Mr. Rankin to pass unnoticed. His ripe business experience and matured judgment had been invaluable to the Council. He moved that a resolution be passed and recorded on the minutes expressing regret at Mr. Rankin's retirement, and tendering to him the very best thanks of the Council for the valuable services he had rendered to the Society during his long term of office. Mr. H. B. Taylor seconded the motion, and cordially endorsed Mr. Bailey's remarks. Mr. Owen said that although sometimes he had differed from Mr. Rankin, he was sorry to see him retiring from the Council. He had always been a good worker in the interests of the Society, and had been at all times willing to do everything in his power to further its progress. Mr. Pickford said that he too deeply regretted the fact that Mr. Rankin had decided not to renominate. His presence would certainly be missed at the Council meetings, but he hoped that at some future date he might see his way to again take his seat at the table. The motion was carried unanimously, and the Secretary was instructed to forward a letter to Mr. Rankin conveying the Council's resolution.

Presentation of Honor Board.—The President stated that Mr. E. Lenthall Fisher had generously offered to present a handsome Honor Board, containing the names of past and present students of the College who had enlisted. Mr. Kernot said he thought that it would be very appropriate to unveil the Honor Board on the occasion of the 50th annual meeting of the Society, when an opportunity would be taken of expressing the appreciation of the Council at Mr. Fisher's handsome gift. He moved accordingly. Mr. Gabriel seconded the motion, which was carried.

Scholarship Fund.—On the motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr Kernot, it was resolved: (1) That the sum of £9/13/- standing to the credit of the scholarship fund be withdrawn from the Society's current account and transferred to a special account in the State Savings Bank. (2) That an additional sum of £10/10/- be voted to the Fund.

Reforming Pharmacists' Corps.—Captain Cossar reported that during the month he had been pretty fully occupied in endeavouring to get things into

working order. He furnished a confidential report to the Council regarding certain matters which he had been asked to deal with. Progress was gradually being made, but it was necessarily slow. He hoped that as soon as present matters which were occupying his attention had been dealt with he would be able to make an inspection of the various camp and hospital dispensaries. He thought that on the whole there was a greater disposition to recognise the claims of pharmacists on the part of the military authorities.

Audited Statements.—Statements of receipts and expenditure for the year 1915 were received from the auditors with a certificate as to their correctness. On the motion of Mr. Owen, seconded by Mr. Kernot, the auditors' reports were received and adopted.

General Business.—On the motion of Mr. Owen, seconded by Mr. Pickford, it was resolved that the Secretary be authorised to engage an additional typist for the office. The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Owen) presented the monthly financial statement, and after other routine business had been dealt with the meeting adjourned.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

City Section.

A meeting of the City Section was held at Champion's Queen's Arms Hotel on Wednesday, March 8, at 8.30 p.m.

Present.—Mr. White (in the chair), and Messrs. Owen, Tait, Towl, Poulton, Sayle, Francis, Pleasance, and Attwood; an apology was received from Mr. Blake.

Election of Secretary.—Mr. White moved, and Mr. Towl seconded, that Mr. Attwood be appointed Hon. Secretary to the City Section. Carried.

Election of Delegate.—Mr. Towl moved, Mr. Owen seconded, that Mr. Champion be asked to act as Delegate to the Central Committee in place of Mr. Wasley on active service. Mr. White put the question to Mr. Champion, who consented to act, and was elected unanimously.

Election of Auditor.—Mr. Towl moved, Mr. Champion seconded, that Mr. Pleasance be appointed Hon. Auditor in place of Mr. Wasley. Mr. Pleasance consented to act, and was elected unanimously.

Substitute Name for Lysol.—Mr. Towl moved, that in view of the opposition to the name Septol the delegates be instructed to recommend to the Central Committee that the General Secretary be instructed to write to the Sonia Co., Adelaide, in reference to the use of the word "Fectol" by the Metropolitan Association, as it was considered that, as far as possible, one name should be adopted for all Australia, so as to save confusion.

Eastern Suburbs Smoke Night.—It was moved and seconded that the Chairman (Mr. White) and the Secretary (Mr. Attwood) represent the City Section at this smoke night on 15th March.

After a general discussion, the meeting terminated.

G. F. H. Attwood, Hon. Sec.

Northern Section.

The following circular was issued to the members of the Northern Section on March 7 by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. Garrick) :—

Re Wrongly Dispensed "Script," vide *Journal of Pharmacy*, January 20, Page 41.

The following is a copy of a prescription recently received by a Pharmacist to dispense. How would you proceed?

R.	Ammon. Chlor.	3.
	Tr. Card. Co.	20.
	Tr. Camph. Co.	25.
	Syr. Tolu.	20.
	Aq. ad	240

Ft. Mst. Mitte 24 doses.

The above led to a discussion on the metric system, when it was admitted that some have not thoroughly grasped the subject. In order, however, that this reproach should not apply in future to members of the Northern Section Mr. Gadcke promised to prepare a paper on the subject, and the undersigned offered his business premises to provide an opportunity for practical work. The next meeting will be held at Mr. Garrick's pharmacy, 294 Smith-street, Collingwood, on Tuesday next, 14th inst., at 8.30 p.m. You are cordially invited to be present and bring copies of metric scripts which have come under your notice.

I have received an official notification from the Pharmacy Board that complaints are made that pharmacists are selling Chlorodyne without affixing their label to the bottle. You are reminded that Chlorodyne MUST BE LABELLED ON THE BOTTLE with the word "POISON" and NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE SELLER. Failure to observe these regulations, it is pointed out, will lead to prosecutions.

Regarding the above, pharmacists should know the law, and each one should posssess copies of the Medical and Poisons Acts, price Two shilling and threepence (2/3). By giving me a ring before Monday, the 13th, members may secure copies at our next meeting. At the same time, I should esteem it a favour if you will kindly intimate if it is your intention to be present.

Lecture on the Metric System.

An exceptionally well attended meeting was held by this section on 14th March, the attraction being practical demonstrations of dispensing in the metric system. Mr. Gadcke prepared a paper on the subject, which was read by the Secretary, and proved highly interesting and instructive. The gathering took place in Mr. Garrick's pharmacy, and several scrips were satisfactorily dealt with, knotty points and uncertainties explained, and it was agreed that the great amount of information gained by those pre-

...ent would be of material advantage to them in their future work.

Mr Gulcke's paper was as follows.—

Gentlemen,—With great pleasure I respond to your wish to tell you what I know about the metric system of weights and measures, taken up in the latest British Pharmacopoeia. Every change of systems naturally causes inconvenience, and for a while difficulties turn up in the application of a new one. It is like learning a foreign language. For a long while we keep on thinking in our mother language, translating through this in the new one to be learnt. So it is with the metric weights and measures. Wherever we come across them, we for the present involuntarily ask ourselves how much is this in grams, minims or ounces. This, at least, was my experience, when in 1871 the metric system was introduced in that country where I practised pharmacy.

Let us now get acquainted with the meaning of the term "metre" itself. The standard metre is a length measure, derived from the unchangeable length of the earth's meridian. The exact length of the metre is arrived at in the following way:—The fourth part of the circuit of the earth's circumference, that is a line carried round the earth through both poles and called in physical geography a meridian, is partly measured, partly calculated as to its exact length, the 10-millionth part of such quadrant is the length of a metre. For this measurement that special meridian, which passes Paris, was chosen. Standards of this length have been made of an alloy of nine parts platinum and one part of iridium, and have been laid down in the standard departments of Paris and London. As far back as 1791 two French savants of astronomical renown, named Delambre and Micham, made the first exact measurements of an arc of the Paris meridian, starting from Dunkirk through Paris, down to Barcelona. From the length of such arc they calculated the whole length of the quadrant of the meridian passing Paris, and from this again the length of the metre. On the 1st of January, 1840, the metre with decimals as well as multiples became the law in France, and now nearly every nation has adopted it. Later measurements have shown that the length of the meridian quadrant, run through Paris, is 10,001,472.5, consequently the standard metre is taken too short by 1.4725 millimetres.

From this earth measure, "metre," all weights, liquid measures and square measures, are derived. The metre itself is divided into 10 decimetres, 100 centimetres and 1000 millimetres. The multiples of the metre are called decametre, hectometre, kilometre, myriametres. Please note that for the tenths Greek names are used, for multiples Greek ones. The same rule governs the nomenclature of decimals and multiples of weights, liquid and square measures.

The unit of weight is called a gramme, it must be equal to the weight of a cubic centimetre of distilled water at its greatest density, which is at 4 deg Celsius. The decimals of the gramme are called decigramme, centigramme, milligramme, the multiples decagramme, hectogramme, kilogramme, myriagrammes. Tonne is 1000 kilogrammes.

The unit of hollow measure is the litre; it must hold the same quantity of distilled water at 4 deg Celsius by weight as a cube of a decimetre holds under same conditions; that is one kilogramme.

The divisions of a litre are called decilitre, centilitre and millilitre, the latter equal to a cubic-centimetre, and called "mil" in British Pharmaceutical language. The mil is divided into 10 decimils and 100 centimils. A mil is reckoned equal to about 15 minims, 4 mils equal to 1 fluid drachm. The multiples of a litre are called decalitres, hectolitres and kilolitres.

As to square or land measure, a square of 10 metres or its equal in size is called an "are"; 10 ares is a dekare, and 100 ares a hectare.

It is of interest to remember that for common reckoning—

8 metres are	315 inches
8 kilometres	5 miles
7 grammes	108 grains
4 litres	7 pints
1 hectare, ... very nearly	2½ acres

and that one franc piece weighs exactly 5 grammes.

I believe, gentleman, that herewith I have explained all about the theoretical part of the metric system as far as it concerns our profession. If required, kindly question me for further explanations. After that let us start with practical experiments with grammes and mils.

North Melbourne and Essendon Section.

Meeting held at North Melbourne on 14th March at 8.30 p.m. Present: Messrs. Richards (in chair), Reid, Paulden, Pitt, Gardiner, Markham, Vale, Lawson, Batterbee, and the hon. sec. Apologies from Messrs. Goode and Torrance.

After the minutes of previous meeting had been read and confirmed, and the correspondence received, the meeting decided to forward a letter of appreciation to Mr. G. Prout, their first member on active service. Afterwards the meeting considered the advisability of holding a smoke social and talked over plans which were left over till the next meeting.—A. L. Jones, Hon. Sec.

Central Committee

The monthly meeting of the Central Committee was held at the College of Pharmacy on Thursday, 16th March, 1916, at 8.30 p.m. Present: Messrs. Barnard (in chair), Mowatt, Champion, Cobb, Loughnan, Hughes, Murie, Hislop, and A. L. Jones. Apology from Mr. Sayle.

Mr Jones was requested to act as hon. sec. for the meeting. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed on the motion of Messrs. Hislop and Champion.

Business arising out of the minutes.—Re matter of the trouble in the Eastern Suburbs brought up again, the President said he had spoken to Mr. Cossar who had previously been appointed to interview the two parties concerned; Mr. Cossar regretted he had not yet interviewed the parties owing to his time being fully taken up with his military duties. It was resolved that the matter stand over till next meeting.

Re objection to the registration of the word Septol." After a general discussion it was decided the subsections be advised of the words chosen so that they could be brought up for discussion at the next monthly meeting and the Central Committee informed of the result through the delegates.

Re appointment of Hon. Gen. Sec. After a discussion it was decided to leave this matter over till next meeting in the hope that a volunteer would be found in the meantime.

Report from delegates of sub-sections:—

Mr. Mowatt, South Melbourne, reported that their section had their usual monthly meeting. Their hon. sec. had resigned and Mr. Crawford had been appointed to the position.

Mr. Champion, City Section, reported that the registration of the word "Septol" had been discussed at their last meeting, when the adoption of the word in general use in Adelaide was favoured.

Mr. Cohn, Eastern Suburbs, had nothing to report except Mr. T. E. Turner's drastic resolution that chemists' shops close all day Sunday till 6.30 p.m., when they open till 8 p.m.

Mr. Loughnan, Northern Section, reported discussion on prices at their monthly meeting. Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, 8 oz., 1/6, and malt and oil, 1/3, were then adopted. A paper on the metric system was then read, and the system afterwards demonstrated in a practical manner.

Mr. Hislop, South Suburban, reported that their section decided at their last meeting to hold their meetings in various parts of their district in future to see if more members could not be induced to attend thereby. Prices were then discussed, when the following were adopted:—Olive oil, S. Aust., 24 oz., 3/6 (whisky size); cod liver oil, 3 oz., 1/-, 8 oz., 2/6; wincarnis, 4/- and 6/6; liquorice, 3d. per oz.; solazzi, 1/- stick.

Mr. Jones, North Melbourne and Essendon, reported that a good meeting had been held, when several items of mutual interest to members were discussed.

As there was no further business, the President declared the meeting closed.—A. L. Jones, Hon. Sec.

East Suburban Chemists' Association. Smoke Social.

A very enjoyable evening was spent by the members of the East Suburban Chemists' Association at Adams' Hall, Camberwell, on March 15, when the President, Mr. F. G. Barnard, presided over an attendance of about 40, including the heads of the various pharmaceutical bodies and representatives from other suburban sections. An excellent musical programme was arranged by Mr. T. E. Turner, who succeeded in getting together some very good artists, who rendered a programme which was highly appreciated. Mr. Max Laadmann, hon. secretary, was in charge of the other portions of the programme, and succeeded in making all those present feel specially welcome.

After the toast of "The King" had been honoured, the chairman proposed the health of "The Sister Associations and the Pharmaceutical Society." In doing so, he congratulated the East Suburban Chemists' Association in inaugurating a social gathering of this sort. He had been connected with pharmacy for very many years, and felt inclined to be a bit reminiscent. He remembered the time when there were only two pharmacies in the Hawthorn district, namely, Mr. Bragge's and Mr. Rawle's, who carried on business close to the Town Hall. After them came Mr. A. L. Stoddart, whose business was now being continued by their hon. secretary, Mr. Landmann. Kew had never indulged in many pharmacies. For many years there were only two. These had now increased to four. In those days the doctors were not able to cover anything like the ground they did now. Only last week a doctor came into him and told him that his motor car had covered 700 miles in four weeks. He was very glad to see such a representative gathering, and wished the various associations and the Pharmaceutical Society the full amount of success that they deserved.

Mr. F. W. White responded on behalf of the city section, and spoke of the good work which was being done throughout the metropolitan area. He would like to see still more energy infused into the work. There was a tendency on the part of some to hold back and allow a few of the willing ones to do everything. The chairman had been reminiscent. He could remember the time when there were only two chemists' shops in Chapel-street, Prahran—Anderson's and his late father's. The late Mr. Ogg was in business in South Yarra and Mr. Obbinson in Toorak. There were no chemists at all at Caulfield, and all medicine sent out had to be carried on horseback.

Mr. George, for the South Suburban Section, apologised for the absence of Mr. Leete, their President, owing to a family bereavement. He could not give any reminiscences, as he was one of the younger men. It was a pleasure to him to do his little in the interests of his fellow-pharmacists.

Mr. Cossar responded on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society. He referred to the large amount of work which the Council was doing. It was only those who were in close intimate touch with the society who were able to realise how closely everything that affected the interests of pharmacists was watched. He thought it was the incumbent duty of every pharmacist to support the society. Other States envied Victoria for its foresight in establishing a College of Pharmacy. That institution was one of which they might justly be proud. In the early days they were fortunate in having as their Secretary such a man as Mr. Shillinglaw, but he thought that they were now doubly fortunate in having such an able and enthusiastic worker as Mr. Butchers.

The toast of "Our Military Pharmacists" was proposed by Mr. Frank Buckhurst, who in a very able and eloquent speech expressed the gratification of pharmacists generally at the magnificent response which had been made by pharmacists and their assistants to the call of duty. He

[illegible] it was a matter of record that from Victoria nearly 130 pharmacists and their assistants had volunteered for service in the army. More particularly so as pharmacists under training were not titled to be given early jants in the firing line. Their [illegible] and education titled them better for the work of [illegible] saving and assisting to conserve [illegible] in the various hospitals and field ambulances. Personally, he had always protested against the trained chemist being sent into the ranks as an ordinary fighting man. He thought it was out of [illegible] here. He must say, however, that he felt a great pride when he heard of those who, despite heavy home ties, had joined the forces as fighting men. He thought that every pharmacist in the community should examine himself and ask, "What can I do to help us in this war?" He should endeavour, as far as possible, to buy only those goods which were manufactured within the limits of the Empire, and on every opportunity he should endeavour to induce his customers to examine their purchases to such goods. If every pharmacist did this, it would be a big step in the right direction. They were all working together for the common good, and he was there as a pharmacist talking to pharmacists. To Captain Cossar and Lieutenant Williams he extended his hearty congratulations, and also to Mr. A. E. Davies, their late secretary, who was shortly to proceed to the front. He asked them to drink the toast with enthusiasm, coupled with the names associated with it. (Applause.)

Captain Cossar, in responding, spoke of the work which he had been able to accomplish as the first pharmacist for Victoria. He had no idea when he accepted the nomination that he would have such a strenuous time. At first he must [illegible] that he had tackled something beyond his capacity, but with the kind assistance of his friends he thought that what he had been able to do would not merit disapprobation. It was [illegible] for him to take them into such [illegible] as he would like, but he thought [illegible] that if the plans which were now [illegible] were adopted, the status of pharmacists in the military forces would be considerably raised. He hoped that within a week or two an order would be issued making it unnecessary for [illegible] pharmacists to join the A.I.F. as privates. Already he had been able to send pharmacists direct to transports with the rank of Staff Sergeant. He was gradually getting over the difficulty of not being familiar with military routine and procedure. He felt sorry for those pharmacists who had enlisted and were anxious to go to the front, but that the necessity of conserving the services of qualified men had made it necessary to prevent them being sent away with reinforcements. He asked them to look at the question from the standpoint of the common good, and he felt that no man who had enlisted from a sense of duty would experience any feeling of regret at being asked to remain to fulfil the duties he was best fitted for.

Lieutenant Williams thanked the members for inviting him to the dinner. He congratulated the President of the P.D.L. on his excellent address, and referred to the services rendered to Captain Cossar in connection with his promotion. He had learned that one of the hardest lessons which had to be mastered in military life was for a man to know what he was told and hold his tongue. The advice and instruction he had received from reading Elbert Hubbard's "Message to Garcia" could not over-estimate. He advised them to get the book and read it. The Mikado of Japan thought so highly of it that he ordered one million copies to be distributed among his soldiers. He thought that the men of 40 and 45 were not coming forward as they should. This war was being left mostly to young men of 18 and 19 years. Only on the previous day his young son, who had come down from the country, had rushed into the recruiting office. He could hardly restrain him even for an hour or two. He congratulated Mr. Davies on having made up his mind to enlist. So far as he himself was concerned he did not join the forces with any idea of securing a comfortable billet. He wanted to get away and play his part with those heroic men who had astonished the world by their prowess.

Mr. A. E. Davies also responded. He desired to pay a tribute to the eloquent speech which Mr. Buckhurst had delivered. It had been a privilege for those present to hear it, and he was sorry that it could not be fully printed. He felt the call of duty, and even if it meant some personal sacrifice he felt he must respond to it. British history was something to be proud of. He believed that Australia was the best country in the world, and it would ill become them not to lend a hand to defend it. Those who remained behind were all able to do something. The great war of commerce and industry which would follow the cessation of hostilities had yet to be fought. Pharmacists were able to do something to assist in winning that war. He thought that the leaders should take into early consideration the question of improving the educational curriculum. For over 40 years they had been content with the standard laid down by the early pioneers, but times were moving onwards, and unless they adopted themselves to the altered conditions they would find themselves lost in the march of progress. In this connection he desired to mention the fact that one of our largest industries—the Wood Distillation Works at Warburton—had sprung from the experiments carried out by a humble pharmacist in a kitchen oven. That an industry like this developed from such a humble effort, surely pointed the way to others, and he hoped that something definite might eventuate in the ear future in regard to higher technical pharmaceutical education.

Mr. C. L. Butchers proposed the toast of "The East Suburban Chemists' Association." He referred to the fact that so many of the leaders of pharmacy were now resident in the eastern suburbs, and instanced the names of Major Kruse, Captain Cossar, Lieutenant Williams, on the military side, the Presidents of the Pharmaceutical Society, P.D.L., and the Metropolitan Association, and three of the teaching staff of the College of Pharmacy. He paid a tribute to the loyal and earnest efforts of Mr. Buckhurst to

dvance the interests of pharmacy throughout he Commonwealth.

Mr. Turner responded. He said that one of he things that had brought the Eastern Suburbs Chemists' Association together had been the ioneering work they did in the interests of early losing and the Saturday afternoon holiday. They ighly appreciated the fact that so many leaders of pharmacy had gone out of their way to be resent. He felt that they could not over-estiate the importance of bringing pharmacists toether socially.

Mr. Towl, President of the Pharmacy Board, proposed the toast of "The Chairman, Mr. Barnard." It had been a most enjoyable evening, and the speeches he had listened to filled him with pride. He particularly appreciated the remarks made by Mr. Davies, which were full of truth and sound common sense. He hoped that the pharmacists of Australia would awaken to the necessity of enlarging the curriculum, and thus assist their students to take their proper place in the industrial chemical world, as was the case in many continental countries.

Mr. Barnard having briefly responded, the toast of "The Artists" was proposed by Mr. Le Couteur. He congratulated Mr. Turner on having got together such an admirable set of artists. He desired to particularly thank Mr. A. E. Sayer, of Bendigo, for coming down and giving them such an excellent exposition of flute playing. (Applause.)

Mr. Sayer responded, and said that if he had given any pleasure to those present he had received more himself. It had been a most enjoyable evening, and he greatly appreciated the opportunity of being invited to be present.

Proceedings were brought to a close at 11.30 p.m. by the singing of the National Anthem.

South Suburban Smoke Night.

About 60 members of the above association and representatives from the various suburban sections met at the Arcade Hall, Prahran, on Wednesday evening, February 22nd, the occasion being the annual smoke night of the South Suburban Chemists' Association.

The President, Mr. E. H. Leete, extended a hearty welcome to those present. He congratulated them on the success of the movement which had brought about the formation of the various sections. The monthly business meetings in the different suburbs benefited not only those who were able to be present, but the reports in the journals were followed with keen interest by pharmacists in the country and in the other States. He did not wish them to overlook the fact that the Pharmaceutical Society was one of the oldest pharmaceutical organisations in Australia. He thought they should remember with gratitude the great efforts that the early pioneers had put forward to place pharmacy on a proper basis. The position they occupied at present was greatly due to the self-sacrificing efforts of these men in the early days. He asked them to drink success to the Sister Associations, coupled with the name of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. Barnard briefly responded on behalf of the Eastern Suburbs.

Mr. C. T. Loughnan, on behalf of the Northern Suburbs, referred to the great amount of good which the various sectional meetings accomplished.

Mr. Garrick also responded. He represented rather a large district in which the pharmacists pulled very well together. He had found that a very good feeling existed among them all. In many cases this had grown into positive friendship.

Mr. D. Rankin responded on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society. After 15 years' service he had now found it necessary to retire from the Council. The members of the Council did their work quietly and unobtrusively, but nevertheless effectively. The amount of work which was done year in and year out by the Council was not always appreciated as it should be. Many reforms had resulted from the Council's activities. He thought it was time for some energetic young man to come forward and take his place.

Mr. A. R. Bailey proposed the toast of the Press. Faced with the necessity of more strenuous organisation work they must look for sympathetic help from the pharmaceutical press. Unless this was forthcoming their aims would not be made known to those pharmacists in remote districts. There was an old saying: "The Pen is mightier than the Sword." This reminded him of another injunction: "Those who take the sword shall perish by the sword." He thought that the power of the press was more potent and lasting than that of almost any other institution. Both the editors of the pharmaceutical journals were men of ability, and always gave sympathetic assistance to any movement for the good of pharmacy.

The toast was responded to by Mr. Piper for "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia." He expressed appreciation at the innovation of placing the toast of the press in the middle instead of at the end of the programme. He afterwards dwelt at some length on the possibility of a national insurance scheme being brought before Parliament, and urged that unremitting efforts should be made to get every pharmacist within the aegis of the various associations.

Mr. Butchers, for "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," said his experience had shown that if pharmacists liked to exert the influence they possessed they were capable of accomplishing a great deal. The present leaders were men who could be trusted and who were only too anxious to take the general body of pharmacists into their confidence. He thanked Mr. Bailey for the kind personal references to himself.

Mr. Barnard proposed the toast of the South Suburban Association, which he said was the pioneer of all the associations. For over 30 years its price-book had been used, and although the war had temporarily put it out of date it was still being referred to. He felt that they were all under a deep debt of gratitude to the early efforts of the South Suburban Association.

Mr. Pickford responded in a brief speech. He thought that the meeting had been a very happy one. He quite agreed that the work of

ership must go on until they had every pharmacist within their ranks. Every member should be kept in touch with what was going on, and he felt sure that the new secretary, Mr. George, would help to keep things moving. He hoped to see all those present at the smoke night next year.

The toast of the artists was proposed by Mr. Bates in appreciative terms, and acknowledged by Mr. Fred Lee and C. Smith.

Mr. Bartleman gave the toast of the President, Mr Leete, to whom they were all indebted in more ways than he could express. A brief response by Mr Leete and the singing of the National Anthem brought a most enjoyable evening to a close.

A New Councillor.

Mr. Frederick Lee, who has been elected a member of Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr D. Rankin, served his apprenticeship with Mr J. H. Smith, Sheppartson, and the late Mr Wm. Wirt, Prahran. He attended the Melbourne Technical College lectures in 1899, and passed the Final Qualifying Examination in June, 1902. A few months later he purchased Mr J. N. Molloy's business in Greville street, Prahran. He subsequently moved into new premises on the opposite side of the road, where his present up-to-date pharmacy is situated. Mr Lee has for many years been a prominent member of the Society, being a good debater and a man of energy and initiative. Last year he held the position of Hon. Secretary of the South Suburban Chemists' Association. He has occupied the presidential chair of the Prahran branch of the A.N.A., and has been one of the two delegates appointed to represent the branch at the past three annual conferences of the Association. In Masonic circles Mr. Lee is J.W. of the Windsor Lodge.

Annual Meeting Pharmaceutical Society

The 50th annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society will be held at the College of Pharmacy on Tuesday, March 28. Opportunity will be taken at the meeting to present to Mr. J. H. Young, on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, an illuminated address in recognition of his past services to pharmacy. Mr. A. Bailey, President of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, will make the presentation. Another interesting feature of the meeting will be the unveiling of the Honour Board, presented to the Society by Mr. E. Lenthall Fisher. A good attendance of members is expected.

Ballarat U.F.S. Dispensary.

The following circular has been issued by the dispensing committee:

List of drugs, etc., supplied free to members, in addition to drugs and chemicals, etc., mentioned in British Pharmacopoeia, 1914:—

Extract Malt and C.L. Oil.
Porous Plasters
Mead's Plaster
Diachylon Plaster
Lint
Lanoline
Vaseline
Resorcin
Eucain Hydrochlor
Heroin Mur
Camphor Monobrom
Caffein Hydrobrom
Quininæ Hydrobrom
Boroglyceride
Chlorodyne
Extract Grindelia
Easton's Syrup
Ammon., Iodid.
Venice Turpentine
Eucalyptol
Pinol
Eucuvinine
Ferrier's Snuff
Menthol Snuff
Lanoline Hydrarg.
Oil Gaultheria
Quininæ Salicylas
Stronth Bromide
Syr. Hypophos.
Tinct. Byronia
Tinct. Rhus Toxic
Tinct. Carminative
Tinct. Euonymin
Hexamine
Urotropin
Aspirin
Ichthyol
Calcii Bromide
Lithii Bromide
Liquor Cresolis Sap.
Lysol
Veronal
Acid Barbituric
Co. Syr. Coccillana
Pepsin Cordial
Milk of Magnesia
Milk of Bismuth
Solution Adrenalin
Oiled Silk
Boric Lint
Aspirin Tablets
Diphtheria Antitoxin
Cataplasma Kaolini
Sainsbury's Poultice
Plastine
Wool
Linseed Meal
Leeches

Also all preparations of Melbourne Hospital Pharmacopœia, of British Pharmacopœia previous to 1914, and Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary.

The above preparations may not be repeated without the doctor's order each time.

H. W. Morris, Dispenser.
S. W. H. Pearson, Secretary.

Bon Voyage to Mr. J. E. Wasley.

Mr. R. E. Wood, manager of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., entertained Mr. J. E. Wasley at dinner at the Cafe Denat on February 24 prior to his departure for Egypt. There were also present Messrs. G. E. Gulliver, D. Rankin, H. Dare, W. Noble, and C. L. Butchers. Mr. Wood proposed Mr. Wasley's health, and in a few appropriate words wished him God-speed and a safe return. Mr. Rankin spoke of Mr. Wasley's sterling qualities, and the esteem in which he was held by pharmacists in and around Melbourne. A brief response by Mr. Wasley, and an acknowledgment of Mr. Wood's generous hospitality by Mr. Butchers, brought a very enjoyable social gathering to a close. The remainder of the evening was spent in witnessing the performance of "Mother Goose."

Women as Pharmacists.

The "Argus" (Melbourne) of March 8th, in a special article by "Vista" on business openings for girls, dealt with pharmacy as follows:—

"I am frequently asked if a girl requires any qualification beyond an ordinary State school education in order to take up training as a typist, as a chemist, or as a nurse. With regard to the training of chemists, the ignorance of a good many people is rather startling. A girl who wishes to enter a chemist's business must have exactly the same training as a boy. There is a course of training covering some four years, with pretty stiff examinations to pass periodically. And, in addition, a term of apprenticeship has to be served. Premiums are asked from apprentices, varying from £50 to £100, according to the standing of the business in which the candidate desires to train. The amount of the premium is paid back to the apprentice in wages during the term of his apprenticeship, but that is all the wages he receives. Therefore, if a girl wishes to take up this occupation, she must first of all have a good general education up to the secondary school leaving standard, and her parents must be prepared to support her during her course of training. The standard of education required from girls who wish to train either as nurses or as typists is not high; the State school leaving standard is enough if the girl is capable of and willing to undertake further study on her own account. But a nurse has to serve a period of probation, during which she is under the observation of the matron of her hospital, and in that period her general suitability for her profession is shrewdly gauged by a woman experienced in the handling of nurses. Everything tells in such a test—business-like methods, resourcefulness, amenability to discipline, self-command, good address, and manners—and the well-educated girl has a far better chance of meeting the situation than the girl whose education has been limited to State school work."

Dispensaries Not Favoured.

At a business meeting of the Fitzroy Council held on March 1st, Cr. W. J. Beckett, chairman of committees, reported that his colleagues were unable to recommend any action in the direction suggested by the Association of Ladies' Benevolent Societies for the establishment of municipal dispensaries in the various districts of Melbourne and suburbs.

Provision for Drug Addicts.

Woman dipsomaniacs and "drug fiends" are to be shortly provided for by the establishment of special facilities for medical treatment under Government supervision. The Chief Secretary, in making this announcement recently, stated that he had certain inquiries under way with the object of providing places of reception for these people. These would be run on the same lines as the Lara institute, where male dipsomaniacs are treated. The number of female dipsomaniacs who come under Government observation in the course of a year is not large, but Mr. McLeod says that there appears to be a large number of women addicted to the drug habit. Many of these were under private medical treatment, and circulated reports that they were suffering from nervous breakdown and other similar complaints. Such an institution as the one he proposed would be welcomed by some of these women.

Queensland News.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

University Council.

On the recommendation of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, acting in conjunction with the Pharmacy Board, the Governor-in-Council has appointed Mr. G. J. Mackay a member of the Council of the Queensland University.

Amendment of the Wages Board Determination.

Owing to the impossibility of maintaining the proportion required by the last award of qualified to unqualified assistants through the shortage, brought about by the number of qualified assistants serving in the Australian Imperial Forces, a meeting of the Chemists' Assistants Wages Board has been held, when it was agreed to drop the proportion clause altogether. The amendment will take effect at the statutory time, viz., two months after the determination has been gazetted. The effect of the amendment will be to relieve a situation that was becoming intolerable.

Shortage of Assistants.

Whether it is that master pharmacists have accepted the new conditions and are putting more

duties, or that the ... making extra endeavours to ... week one hears less about ... that a month ago. Never- ... and is likely to ... certain quarters in the near ... Brisbane itself very few ... assistants have to be recorded. ... papers, however, contain ad- ... for qualified men for country phar- ... are also being made in ... Sydney firms for assistants, but ... apparently no offers. Several master ... smitten with the military ... and they are looking around for com- ... during their absence.

Nationalisation of Medicines.

The ... Labour Convention has re- ... cently ... its sittings in Rockhampton, ... when the various planks of the party platform ... discussed and numerous resolutions were ... passed. Among these, plank 10, the one of es- ... pecial importance to pharmacists, was moved by ... Mr. ... It comprised the nationalisation of ... hospitals and the chemical and medical profes- ... sions and charitable institutions. This was ... seconded by Mr E. N. Free, M.L.A., a gentle- ... man who was recently appointed Government ... representative on the Queensland Dental Board. ... In answer to an interjection regarding dentists, ... he said he would also include them. He went on ... to ... according to the daily papers, that he knew ... of a case where a doctor would only attend a ... patient on condition that he received a fee of £5 ... 5/-. On being presented with a five pound note ... he burnt it in front of the woman to show his ... contempt for money.

Mr. Huxham, Acting Home Secretary, moved ... an amendment so as to include dental, optical, ... nursing, and other allied professions. The motion ... was carried unanimously.

Death of Mr. David Bowman, Home Secretary.

We ... the death of Mr Bowman, ... the Home Secretary for Queensland. Owing to ... the short time he occupied the office he came ... very little in contact with pharmacists, but on ... the few occasions when deputations from the ... Board and Society waited upon him, they were ... received with the courtesy ... Mr Bowman ... was a kindly, affable man, and his feel- ... ings were such that he was gener- ... ally liked. Both political parties will re- ... gret his loss, as he was the embodiment of all ... that was best in the platform of the Labour ... Party.

Death from the Sting of a Medusa.

... of the ... Portuguese Man ... of War ... Lay ... the ... the ... the

SALVARSAN AND NEOSALVARSAN

EFFECTIVE SUBSTITUTES.

GALYL

GALYL is tetraoxydiphosphaminodiarsenobenzene and has been discovered by Dr. Mouneyrat.

It is found in the form of a clean yellow powder, liable to change when exposed to the air.

CALYL is as effective as SALVARSAN or NEOSALVARSAN on Spirochætes and Trypanosomes and free from the neurotropic and congestive actions of these preparations.

For Intravenous Injections—

(1) DILUTE—GALYL is supplied in neutral glass ampoules containing the necessary dose of Sodium Carbonate. Sterile distilled water being only used for the dissolution.

(2) CONCENTRATED—A special outfit containing one dose GALYL, one ampoule sterilised solution, and one small filter is supplied.

DOSES: 0·20—0·25—0·30—0·35—0·40.

For *Intramuscular Injections* GALYL is supplied in oily emulsion.

DOSES: 0·20—0·30—0·40.

Ref., B.M.J., 14/3/14—12/9/14.
LANCET, 18/9/15.

HECTINE

HECTINE is Sodii Benzo-sulph-p-amino-phenyl arsonas.

HECTINE consists of colourless needles, very soluble in water, containing approximately 21 per cent. of arsenic.

The preparation is put up in sterile ampoules for *Intramuscular Injections*—

AMPOULES A containing 10 cg. in 1 c.c.
AMPOULES B ,, 20 cg. in 1 c.c.
PILLS ,, 10 cg.

Ref., THE LANCET, 26/6/15—"Severe cases of intractable syphillis treated satisfactorily with Hectine."

HECTARGYRE

Mercurial salt of HECTINE, a combined arsenico-mercurial treatment of Syphillis, especially recommended after a course of Galyl.

The preparation is put up in sterile ampoules for *Intramuscular Injections*—

AMPOULES A containing
Hectine - 10 cg. in 1 c.c.
Hg. - 1 cg.
AMPOULES B Containing
Hectine - 20 cg. in 1 c.c.
Hg. - 1½ cg.
PILLS containing
Hectine - 10 cg.
Protoiod of Hg. 1 cg.
Opium Extract 1 cg.
In Phials of 24 Pills.

Supplies may be obtained from:—

ELLIOTT BROTHERS, Sydney and Brisbane. **A. M. BICKFORD & SON, Adelaide.**
FELTON, CRIMWADE & CO., Melbourne. **FELTON, CRIMWADE & BICKFORD LTD., Fremantle.**

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COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROATS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Keep yourself well supplied with this leading line—double your orders—You cannot go wrong.

CREATHEAD'S MIXTURE is famous also as containing splendid tonic properties which re-invigorate the system.

You can strongly suggest it as being good for children, who like it mixed with honey.

Why do the public insist on having

GREATOIDS?

Much good health is enclosed in one little **GREATOID** Pill. Indispensable for TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, MORNING SICKNESS, Etc.

South Australia.

(From Our Adelaide Correspondent.)

Pharmacy Board of South Australia.

The Registrar reported at the last meeting that he had prepared the agreement forms of the reciprocal arrangements with Tasmania, and had sent them on in order to reach the Tasmanian Board by the 17th February. The Registrar was instructed to proceed with the necessary arrangements for holding the examinations. The meeting was a formal one, there being very little business on the agenda paper.

Preliminary Examination.

Mr. G. G. Newman, B.A., wrote a letter to the Adelaide *Register* during the month, complaining that one of the sums set in the arithmetic paper at the recent Preliminary Examination was impossible of solution. It is understood that the Board has asked the examiner for a report on the matter.

The Drug Problem.

Faulding's Journal for March contains an interesting article on the Drug Problem, principally written up from an interview with Mr. L. R. Scammell, managing director of Messrs. F. H. Faulding and Co. Mr. Scammell's views on the subject are definite and practical. He feels certain that Australia's rich supply of chemical raw products is only awaiting development. The perpetuation of such German names as "lysol" and "aspirin," he considers, is a great mistake. It would have been much wiser had the Federal Government adopted distinctive names, as had been suggested by the pharmaceutical bodies. Australians must be prepared to work harder if they wished to capture German trade. Chemistry and physics should be instilled in students at a comparatively early age, thus inducing a natural inclination to scientific investigation. If the British Empire went the right away about it, Germany would find, after the war, that her supremacy in the chemical world had vanished, with much of her influence and prestige.

Poisons Regulations.

The Committee of the Retail Chemists' Defence Association has issued a circular informing members that the New Poisons Regulation and the New Food and Drugs Regulations are now in operation, and advising them to procure copies of these regulations, and to acquaint themselves with the particulars of the same.

Under Regulation 70 of the Food and Drugs Regulations, it is essential that the formula of any proprietary medicine containing any of the stated drugs, must be deposited with the Secretary of the Central Board of Health, or must be declared in due form on the label. Members are requested to give this matter their urgent attention.

Under the Poisons Regulation, all strong mineral acids, liniments, embrocations, lotions, liquid disinfectants, etc., consisting of or containing any of the Scheduled Poisons must be delivered in bottles rendered distinguishable to the touch from ordinary medicine bottles and from bottles ordinarily used for beverages, and there shall also be affixed to each bottle (in addition to the particulars required by this regulation) a label stating that the contents are "Not to be taken internally." Labels, to comply with this clause, can be supplied to members at a cost of 1/- per 500, postage 1d. extra.

The Retail Chemists' Defence Association.

Mr. A. B. Cowling, Hon. Secretary, has issued the following circular to members of the medical profession within the metropolitan area, and also to those practising in country towns where there are members of the R.C.D.A.:—

The Committee of the above Association is desirous of furthering British and Australian interests by establishing a trade for their goods in preference to those of enemy or foreign origin. With this end in view, they desire to bring under your notice the following new lines.

The Committee has decided to use the word "Sonosal" in place of Aspirin. Whenever you require acid acetylsalicylic B.P., if you order sonosal you will be assured of having that article supplied.

A new line, "Sonia" formalin throat tablets, has been brought forward to take the place of formamint tablets (another line that has been put on the suspended list). This line is a superior article, and is equal in every respect to the foreign article, and has the advantage of being made in Australia, and should, therefore, command your support.

Another line that has been brought out is "Sonia" Claypol (clay-poultice). This is compounded according to the formula set forth in the Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary under Cataplasma Kaolini, and can be relied on as thoroughly therapeutic. Its action is well sustained, and of long duration, and it is not surpassed by any like preparation at present in use. When ordering just state claypol, and you will be assured of having this line supplied.

Just a word to remind you of the two lines, "Sonogen" and "Fectol," which were brought forward to take the places of sanatogen and lysol. These have now been on the market for some little time, and are having ready sales. Your co-operation will increase the demand for these articles, and you will have the assurance of having British and Australian goods supplied to your patients.

My Committee desire to thank you for the support that you have given their lines, and feel certain that a continuance of the same will be merited. Enclosed please find card suitable for inserting in your pocket-book for handy reference.

R.C.D.A. Card to Doctors.

[illegible] the medical profession in [illegible] the following list of BRITISH [illegible] are being brought [illegible] articles [illegible] ordering these lines [illegible] a greater desire for [illegible] which we wish to form's [illegible]

[illegible] Sanatogen
[illegible] Aspirin
[illegible] Lysol
[illegible] Formamint Tablets
[illegible] Antiphlogistine

Trade Norwood. A. R. CAWTHO.
Feb. 10th, 1916. Hon. Se.

N.B.—Please place this on your pocket book for handy reference.

Western Australia.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Meeting of Chemists.

A [illegible] attended meeting of chemists was held [illegible] March 7, when the present position [illegible] pharmacists and the A.A.M.C. was explained by Mr A. L. Tilley (President) and Mr E. W. Vosnew (Registrar). Mr Tilley, who had just returned from a visit to the Eastern States, was able to furnish particulars of the [illegible] which had been made. Some dissatisfaction was expressed that owing to the absence [illegible] from the Director General for Defence Services, the Chief P.M.O. was not in a position to issue instructions regarding certain [illegible] advertising by pharmacists, etc. It was resolved that the P.D.L. directors be asked to see, if possible, that the Defence Department Medical Services should a[illegible] [illegible] the Eastern States, that the [illegible] should be referred to [illegible] Australian Pharmaceutical Conference [illegible] Australia, and that the [illegible] should be that of [illegible]

Tasmania.

Reciprocity with South Australia.

[illegible] Gazette [illegible]

[illegible] October, 1916.

[illegible] Section 31 of The [illegible] Act, No. VII. of [illegible] Governor in Council [illegible] Pharmacy Board [illegible] pharmacists with the [illegible] Australia for the [illegible] Examinations [illegible]

By Command,
[illegible] Secretary.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.
Statement of Accounts to 31st Dec., 1915.

ASSETS.

War Loan investment	£100	0	0
Cash account	26	3	2
	£126	3	2

LIABILITIES.

National Insurance Fund	£10	16	0

RECEIPTS.

Annual licenses	£87	3	0
Poisons licenses	3	0	0
Indentures	5	5	0
Examination fees	11	11	0
Registration fees	14	14	0
Gazetting	1	4	0
Fines	8	3	0
Patriotic collections	39	11	6
Sundries	0	16	3
Interest	4	0	6
	£175	17	3
Balance from last year	120	16	3
	£296	13	6

EXPENDITURE.

Salary and rent	£65	0	0
Printing and Stationery	5	19	0
Examination expenses	14	8	0
Legal expenses	20	6	10
Travelling expenses	2	0	0
Patriotic funds	44	16	6
War loan investment	100	0	0
General expenses	8	11	0
	£270	10	4
Balance carried forward	26	3	2
	£296	13	6

Examined and found correct—
P. FACY, F.C.P.A. 2/2/16.
(Signed) JAMES REID, Registrar.
M. RUSHTON, President.

New Zealand.

Chemists' Defence Association.
First Annual Report.

Gentlemen,

In presenting this, the First Annual Report of the Association, your Management Committee desire to thank those members who so actively assisted in the successful formation of the Association and to the Pharmaceutical Associations for their support in placing the objects of the Association before their members.

Formation of the Association.—The original motion of formation of a Defence Organisation was brought forward by Mr. H. R. Gibbs at a meeting of the Central Association on March 12, 1914; the Executive Board of Directors being

elected at the meeting following on April 16. At this meeting it was decided to adopt the constitution of the P.D.L. of Australia; but on the recommendation of the solicitor, it was considered more suitable to form an Association as having the same objects, yet costing very much less to establish. This latter proposal was adopted at a meeting of the Provisional Committee held on June 10, and the Constitution and Rules were finally printed and circulated to all chemists, with a copy of the Prospectus.

Amalgamation with Central Association.—On October 8 Mr. F. Castle gave notice of motion amalgamating the Central Association with the Defence Association, and that the funds of the Central Association should be handed over to the Defence Association. The amounts were allotted as follows: Reserve fund, £50; general fund, £33 14s. 2d.

Membership.—The membership of the Association has gradually increased as the result of the business and objects of the Association have become known, and at present the membership is 72. This total includes most of the members of the late Central Association who were eligible for election to the Defence Association.

Defence of Members.—During the first year the Association has already proven itself a protection and a guide to pharmacists generally. Several cases of threatened prosecution have been dealt with by the committee, with the result that in ALL cases the charges have been withdrawn; thus showing that "Unity is Strength." The cases dealt with by the Committee were as follows:—

Vaseline.—The solicitor for the Cheeseborough Vaseline Company threatened prosecution for not fulfilling the conditions as to sale as laid down by them in the labelling clauses attached to each tin of bulk vaseline, but the company's case was not strong enough to warrant proceedings being taken where the genuine vaseline was bottled, providing that the member guaranteed that this was done. It is as well to mention here that other traders paid amounts ranging from two to five guineas rather than attempt to defend their cases.

Headett's Food.—Exception was taken by the Health Department over the sale of this food, for the reason that, it was stated by them, to contain "woody fibre," and also that the statements on the labels were untrue and misleading. On receiving information regarding threatened prosecutions your committee got into touch with the manufacturers by cable, and also had an analysis made, which disproved the fact that the food contained woody fibre. On communicating with the Health Department, they decided that the food could be sold without prejudice, and that the cases pending would be withdrawn, but that the onus would be on the Association to notify all chemists as to the results, and that the Association would have to see that corrected label's were supplied. This matter, as you are fully aware, was carried out immediately. At the same time, your committee could not be expected to be held responsible for non-members, and that in future notifications would only be issued to members.

Neave's Food.—This food was also the subject of a threatened prosecution, but was withdrawn, providing that the Association gave warning as in the case above, which was carried out at the same time.

Insurance.—The committee has been successful in having a clause added to the insurance policy covering supplies and medicine for veterinary purposes, which will protect members against claims of this nature should they occur. It is to be hoped that country chemists will note this and take advantage of the opportunity here offered them of protecting their interests. Members will also note that the committee have arranged with the insurance company to insure direct, so that the amount as premium will not pass through the Association, but will be dealt with direct by the insurance company.

Christchurch Members.—During the year, Mr. H. R. Gibbs represented the committee and addressed a meeting of chemists at Christchurch, explaining the objects of the Association. The result of this meeting was highly satisfactory, and resulted in a considerable increase in the members from this city. The thanks of the members are due to Mr. Gibbs for his efforts on behalf of the Association.

Conference.—Following on representations from the Northern Association, Auckland, efforts were made by the committee to convene a conference at Wellington, but owing to the poor response to the circular, it was decided that the proposal be held over.

Chemist and Druggist Journals.—Your committee desire to draw your attention to the increased subscription to the Chemist and Druggists' Journals as from January 1st, 1917: this will mean that members will be called upon to pay 7s. 6d. yearly instead of 5s. as at present. Your Committee highly approves of the increase under the circumstances, and feel sure that no member will regret the additional cost.

Legal Advice.—Various questions were brought before the Association's solicitor for the benefit of individual members, and the decisions were made known to them.

Military Dispensers.—Efforts have been made at various times in conjunction with the Pharmacy Board to obtain commissioned rank for pharmacists, but up to the present, unfortunately, nothing further has been done by the Defence authorities here. It is very gratifying to note that some recognition has at last been offered in Australia.

Reserve Fund.—The amount received from the late Central Association has been of great assistance in the building up of the reserve fund, which is now £121. This amount is bearing interest in the P.O. Savings Bank.

Finance.—The statements here presented show the financial position of the Association, which is very gratifying considering the heavy initial expenses in forming the Association.

Committee Meetings.—Nine meetings of the committee were held since the formation of the Association in February, 1915.

[illegible] committee are forwarding this report to every pharmacist in the [illegible]. We hope that those who [illegible] hours will consider the desirability of members at an early date, [illegible] themselves with an organisation [illegible] against the many troubles [illegible] chemists, especially [illegible] these [illegible].

FREDERICK CASTLE,
Chairman.
JAMES CHARLES BURBERY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Obituary.

Mr. R. S. D. Morgan.

Another of the early pioneers—Mr. R. S. D. Morgan, J.P., pharmacist, Woods Point (Vic.), died on February 28th, after an operation for bladder trouble. Mr. Morgan was born at Poitiers, France, in 1838, from French and Welsh parents. He graduated at the French Academy of Medicine, and on coming to Australia commenced business as a pharmacist. For over 50 years he practised his profession at Woods Point. He was exceedingly charitable, and was noted throughout the district for his probity and honour. Mr Morgan was registered in 1877, his certificate bearing the number 97. He was a subscribing member to the Pharmaceutical Society from 1877 until his death. One of nature's gentlemen, kind in disposition, patient, just in all things, his death creates a blank in the Gippsland province, which is greatly regretted by a large circle of friends who knew and respected him.

Correspondence.

Letters [illegible] publication must be addressed to the Editor, and should reach the Office not later than the 15th of the months. They should be written clearly and on one side of the paper only, and must be authenticated in each case by the name and address of the writer. The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

Pharmacists in Egypt.

To The Editor "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Sir,—I [illegible] through a paper here [illegible] developed in Australia for the [illegible] a Pharmacists' Corps. I [illegible] I wish you every success [illegible] I see also that [illegible] and I hope it does. [illegible] here. In the [illegible] Department, [illegible] there must [illegible] [illegible] here, you see we have been in charge of dispensaries in the Base Hospitals, etc., here for some time now, in my case over six months, and it would be very hard on us to have a newcomer put over us. We have had in some cases to start dispensaries if a new hospital was being started, and now all arrangements, which we have made, are going on quite smoothly, and as far as I know, there have been no complaints re the working of same. Trusting you will look after our interests also to the best of your capabilities.—Yours sincerely,

QUALIFIED.

Heliopolis, Egypt.
27th January, 1916.

Dispensing Query.

To the Editor of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Sir,—The enclosed prescription was dispensed by me last week. Next morning the bottle was brought back, the customer saying it was not the same as the two previous bottles she had had made in Melbourne. The prescription was dispensed by two different pharmacists in the southern suburbs. According to the customer, both of these mixtures turned a coffee colour within twenty-four hours, and had an effect not unlike morphia, as well as leaving a burning sensation in the throat after taking. My mixture did not change colour. Neither did it leave a very marked burning in the throat. My method of dispensing the scrip was first to dissolve the Phenazone and Caffein Cit., then add the Sod. Salicyl previously dissolved; a precipitate was thrown down, but dissolved immediately on adding the Spt. Ammon. Co. On receiving the complaint, I immediately made up another bottle, this time dissolving the three solids together. This mixture is still the same as when I dispensed it a week ago. I might mention that I have made this mixture up in small quantities since, in several different ways, but with the same result. I have now received by post a sample of the mixture made again this week by the first chemist who dispensed it. The customer forwarded the sample, and it is as she says, dark in colour, with a burning taste.

Can you give me any information as to this scrip, whether my method of dispensing is wrong, or whether the drugs used have anything to do with it, or if a mistake has been made by the other dispenser. Thanking you.—Yours, etc.,

A.W.G.

Geelong.

℞ Sod. Salicyl. gr. x.
Phenazon. gr. v.
Caffein. Cit. gr. ii.
Spt. Amm. Arom. ℥ fs.
Aq. Chlorof. ää ℥ fs.
Ft Haust Mitte, ℥ viii.
Sig ¼ fs. ex. aq., 4 hrly.

(Doctor's signature unreadable.)

[We had two mixtures dispensed according to the above prescriptions, using two different samples of Sod. Salicylate. One mixture in 24 hours showed only the very slightest change in colour, and in 72 hours developed a very pale straw colour. The other mixture in 24 hours showed a more marked change, developing a pale straw colour, and in 72 hours a very light brown colour.

Another mixture was made up, using the same sample of Sod. Salicyl. as was used in dispensing the first mixture, but omitting the Caff. Cit. and Phenazone. This mixture showed a decided change in colour, in a few hours, developing a light brown colour, and in 48 hours a medium brown colour.

The first two experiments seem to prove that the depth of colour developed in a given time varies with the sample of Sod. Salicylate used. Some French samples of Sod. Salicyl on the market, manufactured by reputable firms, are said to produce the brown colour referred to.

The third experiment indicates that the Caff. Cit. and Phenazone have a retarding influence on the colour change. This probably is mainly due to the fact that the Caffeine Cit. when mixed with water dissociates into Caffeine and Citric Acid; the Citric Acid interacting with the Sod. Salicyl liberates salicyclic acid, which in turn interacts with some of the Ammonia and Ammon. Carb. in the Sp. Amm. Arom., and so the alkalinity of the mixture is reduced. The method of dispensing the prescription was correct.—Ed. *A.J.P.*]

Wholesale Prices.

To the Editor of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Sir,—I beg a little space for a few words prompted by the article, "Attack on Wholesalers," in the February number of your valuable journal. To indulge in criticism of this kind, without good reason, is, I know, a common practice, but I submit there is solid ground for complaint. To those who watch foreign quotations, it is certainly a fact, as demonstrated in your article, that local prices are frequently lower, and one wholesaler in this State carefully emphasises the point in their monthly paper to the trade; but I contend that careful observation, since the war began, has disclosed another side not noticed by a great many.

I have frequently noted, in connection with many lines which have advanced greatly, that the first indication is an alleged shortage accompanied by a cutting down of even normal orders, the latter being conveniently alleged to be a benevolent protection of the small buyer. Later, when prices are much inflated, the supply is found to be curiously regular (for a time), and I have many times been able to purchase several pounds of articles at high prices, which either could not be quoted, or supplied in small parcels only, when near normal. Of course I fully appreciate the difficuty of proving circumstances such as I have outlined, doubtless the wholesaler does also.

I also wish to point out the very common practice, in this State at least, of the wholesaler fixing his prices, for sundries in particular, not at a reasonable margin on his costs, but on the price the retailer is accustomed or expected to get for them. Many lines, for instance, retailing at 6d., and which can be imported or manufactured at, say, from 1/6 to 2/-, are quoted at the customary 4/3 or 4/6, with more expensive lines in proportion.

Maybe there are varying ideas on the subject of pricing; in my opinion the only fair and honest way consists of adding reasonable percentages for expenses and profit, on to the original costs. Many strange views are extant re the Law of Supply and Demand, and that poor old law has been "stretched ever so far both ways," that I fear the "ends will not meet again." Thanking you.—Yours, etc.,

PLUMBUM.

Sydney,
1st March, 1916.

Doctors' Private Prescriptions.

To the Editor of the *Australian Journal of Pharmacy*.

Sir,—Enclosed herewith is a copy of a prescription, handed me by a customer. It was written by a medical man, living some 60 or 70 miles from here. In the first instance, it was dispensed by a chemist, in the town where the doctor referred to resides, who informed my client that it could not be obtained from any other chemist.

I wrote to the doctor, asking him if he would please indicate more clearly what he required, as his patient lived in my district and it was most inconvenient and costly to have to obtain the medicine from his town. No reply was obtained.

I would like to ask if this is as it should be? —Yours, etc.,

PHARMACIST.

Copy.

℞ Ht. Cal. Hypophos. Co.
c Strych. ℥ xvi.

℥ ss. T.A.S. in water after meals.

[The practice referred to is an improper one, and is not countenanced by the medical profession as a body. If a commission is paid by the chemist to the prescriber for all such prescriptions, an offence under the Secret Commission Act is being committed by both doctor and chemist. The neglect of the prescriber to comply with the reasonable request of our correspondent is inexcusable, and is not in keeping with the ethics of the profession. The doctor is a member of the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association, under whose notice the case should be brought.—Ed. *A.J.P.*]

Legal.

Dental Cash Order Company.

Judgment was given by the High Court on February 25 in the appeal in the case brought by [illegible] Registrar of the Dental Board of Victoria against the Dental Cash Order Co. Pty. Ltd. for using the words "Dental Company," in connection with other words, contrary to the provisions of the Medical Act. At the hearing before the Court of Petty Sessions, on October 15 last the defendant company was fined £3, with £3 3/- costs. Application was then made in the State Supreme Court for an order to review on grounds that the decision was wrong in law, and that the company, by use of the words "Dental Company" in conjunction with the words "Cash Order Proprietary Limited," did not commit an offence. On this application the State Full Court set aside the decision of the Court of Petty Sessions, and the plaintiff then appealed to the High Court on the grounds that the Supreme Court had misconstrued the Act, and that the Court of Petty Sessions was right. The matter was argued last week in the High Court, and judgment was reserved.

The Chief Justice, in a dissenting judgment, said that in his opinion, the respondents had been legally convicted, because the magistrate had never applied his mind to the real question for decision.

Mr Justice Barton concurred.

Mr Justice Isaacs, in giving judgment, said that the essential meaning of dental company was that the person or company using the words held himself or itself out as a company carrying on business as a dentist. In the present case no special trade meaning was proved to attach to the words "cash order." He took it to be a dental company having some special system as to what it called "cash orders." This left the essential meaning of the two words "dental company" unaltered, notwithstanding the interpolation of the other words; and, consequently, the offence was committed. The conviction should have been affirmed, and the appeal should therefore be allowed.

Mr Justice Powers said that, in his opinion, the name of the company was intended to convey [illegible] to the public that it was a dental company of some kind. He thought the magistrate was entitled to convict, and as he had not stated that the magistrate had special reasons to the contrary, then the magistrate was entitled to convict.

Mr Justice Higgins concurred with Mr Justice Isaacs.

On the motion to review the appeal was allowed, the order to review was dismissed, and the conviction restored.

The company's advertising as the "Cash Order Company" [illegible] the word "Dental," but an advertisement [illegible] practically the same as the [illegible] did not [illegible] to the [illegible] Act.

Sale of Medicated Wine by New Zealand Pharmacists

IMPORTANT CASE AND APPEAL.

Mr. J. R. Bartholomew, S.M., gave his reserved decision at Oamaru on January 26 in the case in which David S. Bain, manager of the local U.F.S. Dispensary, was charged with keeping Molendo wine for sale. The decision was as follows:—

Defendant is charged that he did keep liquor within the meaning of the Licensing Act 1908, to wit, wine for sale within the licensing district of Oamaru, being a district with respect to which the electors have determined that no licenses be granted. Defendant is a registered chemist, and manager of the U.F.S. Dispensary. On December 24 Constable Palmer purchased from defendant a bottle of Molendo wine for 3/6. The defendant recommended a preparation of his own—quinine and iron—as a better tonic, but the constable said he wanted Molendo wine. The constable was well known to defendant, and I think the proper inference to be drawn from the evidence is that the defendant was justified in considering the sale was for medicinal purposes. Molendo wine is a tonic containing 30.64 per cent. of proof spirit, 11.21 per cent. extract, and .36 gram quinine to the ounce of wine, and is accordingly medicated wine containing more than 10 per cent. of proof spirit and "liquor" within the meaning of the Licensing Act. Section 3 of the Act states:—"Except as expressly provided in this Act, nothing in this Act shall apply to any chemist administering or selling any spirituous, distilled, or fermented liquors for medicinal purposes exclusively and in accordance with regulations made by the Governor-in-Council in that behalf." No such regulations have yet been made. The position is plain, therefore, that a chemist in a district where licenses are in force is entitled to sell Molendo wine for medicinal purposes. Molendo wine is one of a class of well known proprietary medicated wines commonly sold by chemists as tonic medicine. Such wines may be used by some individuals as beverages, but provided the chemist takes reasonable steps (which would be a question of fact in each case) to assure himself that the purchaser is for medicinal purposes the sale is lawful. This prosecution raises an important question as to the position of chemists in no-license districts, which, so far as I am aware, has not previously been tested. Mr. Lee, for defendant, contends that a chemist in a no-license district has the same rights as one in a district where licenses exist, that no "express provision" is made in the Act defeating such chemist's rights. This section has been considered by the Chief Justice in Miller v. Lamb, XXIX., N.Z.L.R., 870, when His Honour decided that the exception in sub-section (1) of section 3, relating to New Zealand wine did not exist in respect to no-license districts. In the course of his decision the learned Chief Justice stated—"Then, again, the provisions of paragraph (h) of sub-section (1) of section 147 grants a privilege to chemists, which, but for that section, it was assumed chemists did not possess. It restricts the privilege to

duly registered pharmaceutical chemists, and the privilege is to dispense alcoholic liquors in medicinal quantities for medical purposes upon a certificate signed by a duly registered medical practitioner.' The privilege granted by section 3 was 'to any apothecary, chemist, or druggist, to administer or sell spirituous, distilled, or fermented liquors for medicinal purposes,' a much wider privilege than paragraph (h) confers. The enacting of these two provisions regarding brewers and chemists is proof that the Legislature assumed that the provisions of sections 146 and 147 were express provisions in the meaning of section 3, and, unless the court was prepared to overrule the English decisions quoted as to the meaning of 'expressly,' the Legislature was right in its assumption." Mr. Lee contends that the reference to chemists in the above decision is obiter dictum, and not binding on this court, and that His Honour has inaccurately set out the position with regard to the above quoted paragraph (h). Counsel's contention is that, if the rights of chemists in no-license districts are affected, this is done by section 146. This is the section dealing with sales, and prohibits any person whomsoever from selling liquor in a no-license district. There is no exception to this section in the case of chemists, though there is in the case of brewers. That section 147 is only a machinery section, imposing restrictions, and that paragraph (h) of this section is not an exception to section 146, which forbids all sales in a no-license district, and that, as merely an exception to section 147, it can create no rights to chemists to sell, as section 147 only imposes conditions on sales, which are otherwise lawful. Counsel therefore submits that, if section 3 is controlled by section 146, all the rights of a chemist in a no-license district are absolutely taken away, and he has not the right of sale assumed to exist by paragraph (h) of section 147, and that such result, involving such serious consequences, could only be effected by a clear statutory provision, which does not exist. Counsel's argument is very cogent and logical, but the answer to it may be that the intention of the Legislature is sufficiently manifested by paragraph (h) to constitute an implied exception to section 146. I think this court is governed by the decision in Miller v. Lamb. My decision therefore is that the defendant has not the rights claimed under section 3, sub-section (b), and he will be convicted. As this is a test case, defendant will be merely ordered to pay court costs (7s.)

Mr. Lee asked if His Worship would fix security for an appeal to the Supreme Court. The magistrate fixed the sum of £10.

A similar charge against William Kinder was adjourned sine die.

The appeal came before the Supreme Court at Dunedin on February 25, when Mr. Justice Sim upheld the magistrate's decision, and dismissed the appeal.

Alleged Abortion Charge.

At the Warracknabeal Court on March 15th, Johannes Mann, a farmer residing at Yellangip, was charged under Section 63 of the Crimes Act that he, at Yellangip, on November 20 last, did unlawfully supply a noxious drug to one Minna Nuske, knowing that same was to be unlawfully used to procure a miscarriage.

The Bench was occupied by Mr. E. Harrison, P.M., and Messrs. G. Hewitt and J. Campbell, J.'sP. Inspector Riley conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Pitcher (Oakley & Co.), appeared for the defendant.

The first witness called was Minna Hannah Nuske, a single woman 28 years of age, who stated that she was engaged by accused as a domestic servant, and first went to work there on September 21, 1915. Accused drove her out to his farm at Yellangip. At that time there was no other female on the farm. About a fortnight later accused misconducted himself with witness. The acts of misconduct were frequently repeated, and witness found herself in a certain condition. When she told the accused of her condition he said he was sorry, and would get something to fix her up. About a week later accused brought witness a bottle of steel pills. He told witness to take them. Witness took all the pills and told Mann she had done so. She told him they did not do her any good at all. Accused said he would get her something that would do her good. He said there was a gentleman and lady in Warracknabeal, and they knew "some wrinkles." He would get a recipe off them. That would be in November. A few days after that conversation witness came in to Warracknabeal with the accused. When they were in the buggy in Cooper's yard Mann said: "I got the recipe off the gentleman and lady." Mann asked witness to take the recipe and get the things at the chemist's. He said he would pay for them if witness got them. Witness refused. She said she would not do a thing like that. She had not the heart to do a thing like that. Accused said: "I don't like to go either, but all the same I will go." Witness returned with accused to his home that night. As they were driving home Mann said: "If you take all the things as directed they will do you good." When they got home Mann gave witness a box of pills, a bottle of gin, a tin of mustard and a syringe. He also gave her directions in writing of how to use the various things, and told her to use the medicine as directed. Witness used the articles as ordered in the directions, starting the following evening, which was a Sunday towards the end of November. She used all the pills that were in the first box (produced). She told the accused the pills were all done and he said he would get another box. Accused supplied her with another box and witness started to take them, with the result that she was taken ill and had to go to the hospital. The box produced was the second box of pills that accused gave her. Some of the pills were left in the box. The pills seemed to take her breath away. She had to sit up in bed and fight for her breath. She suffered terrible pains and very severe purging. Until she went into the hospital she continued this treatment. At this time Mrs. Mann had returned home. As Mann was driving witness to the hospital he said witness had not taken enough exercise or they would have done her

[illegible] Wyatt, and she had taken them accordingly. She was very unwell. Mann [illegible] at her. Witness told him he was a [illegible] care if she went to her [illegible] (Witness here broke down sobbing.) [illegible] witness said that Mann told her [illegible] have exercise and should dip [illegible] water with him. To do that she would have to steal where the tank was. Mann would [illegible] the water from the dam and witness would have to lift it up and dip it into the tank. Witness was in the hospital for a week and then went back to Mann's place. Mr. and Mrs Mann came in for witness and drove her out. She remained there until January 27, when Mann brought her to Warracknabeal and put her up at Sullivan's boarding house and paid some board there for her. (Witness here described the effects of taking the pills, gin, etc.)

Cross-examined: Witness did not know Mann before he engaged her as a domestic. Before that she was working at her sister's place for about seven months. This was not the first time she had been in trouble. She had had a child on three previous occasions. She was not anxious to get rid of her trouble. She took the pills because she did not want to be disgraced by a married man. Mann said if she let out to anyone about her condition he would cut her throat for her. She wanted to get him into trouble, although she was afraid of her life to say anything. The taking of the medicine did not have the effect for which it was taken, and at the present time witness was with child. She once jumped in the tank. That was after she came back from the hospital. She had never tried previous to this to procure a miscarriage. She had always allowed nature to take its course.

To Inspector Riley: She would not have attempted it at this time, if it had not been suggested by Mann.

Henry Albert Connolly, a qualified medical practitioner residing at Warracknabeal, said he knew the accused, who called on witness about the end of November of last year. Witness said she told me there was a woman at her place who had been keeping house for [illegible] while his wife was away, that [illegible] her as housekeeper out of [illegible] to serve two children to a soldier and [illegible] to go to, that now she had [illegible] with another soldier and had sent [illegible] to ask him to give her something to get [illegible]. I [illegible] refused, and told him that [illegible] for engagements of that sort." Witness [illegible] called Cochia. It was an [illegible] after-dinner pill. It was a purgative pill. Witness had heard the girl give her evidence in reply to a question as to whether her taking these pills day and night for four-teen days would have a noxious effect, witness replied [illegible] the pain, no. It continued they [illegible] her. They would be harmful in a [illegible] sense [illegible] to the constituents of the pill [illegible] to have an effect in [illegible] No doctor would care to [illegible] a pregnant woman.

Mr Pitcher: Would those pills contain sufficient aloes to do a pregnant woman an injury?

Witness: I am not prepared to say what the effect would be. It would be unwise for any pregnant woman to take these pills. In the quantity used in those pills and taken in the ordinary way, aloes would not be a noxious drug.

Thomas Hammond Mann, chemist, said he knew the accused by sight, but did not recognise him as having purchased pills at his pharmacy. The pills in boxes produced were purchased at his pharmacy. Cochia pills was the old name for the compound Colocynth pills. the compound Colocynth pills contained aloes two parts.

Cross-examined—Witness could not swear that pills produced were Cochia pills. They might be anything under the sugar.

Mounted Constable O'Neil stated: On February 6th Minna Nuske made a complaint to me, and in consequence of her statement I interviewed Mann at the police station on the afternoon of February 17th. Sergeant Wyatt was present. I said: "Did you have Minna Nuske housekeeping for you while your wife was confined in Dr. Donald's hospital?" He said: "Yes." I said: "Do you know she's in the family way?" He said: "Yes." I said: "When did you first get to know that?" He said: "After my wife came home from the hospital." I said: "She says you are responsible for her condition." He said: "I won't deny it, but I am not responsible for all." I said: "Did she get sick when she was at your place?" He said: "Yes." I said: "What did you do for it?" He said: I took her to Dr. Donald and to the hospital." I said: "Before you took her to the hospital did you see Dr. Connolly about it." He said: "Yes." I said: "What did you say to Dr. Connolly?" He said: "I told him she was sick, and that she was in the family way, and asked him could he do anything for her." I said: "What did the doctor say?" He said: "The doctor said, 'I'll have nothing to do with it.'" I said: "Did you ever buy pills for her?" He said: "Yes." I said "What sort of pills?" He said "Pelli Cochia, or some name like that. I bought pills for her at her suggestion. She gave me a slip of paper with the name of the pills written on it and I gave this to Mr. Mann (the chemist)." I said: "You write on this slip of paper what was written on the slip of paper you gave to Mann (the chemist)." He wrote the paper produced. I said: "Your handwriting is very much like the handwriting on this recipe" (produced). He said "I never wrote that" (indicating the recipe). He afterwards said: "I'll tell you the truth, it is my handwriting." I said: "Where did you get this recipe from?" He said: "I got it out of a book." I said: "What does the book say in regard to this recipe?" He said: "If a woman is in the family way give recipe as follows: the trouble will be removed." I said: "When did you give that recipe to Miss Nuske?" He said: "Some time after my wife came home from the hospital—about November 14." I then took a statement from him, which he signed.

Sergeant Wyatt gave corroborative evidence.

Accused, who pleaded not guilty and reserved his defence, was committed to take his trial at the Warracknabeal General Sessions on Wednesday, March 22. Bail was fixed, accused in £50 and one surety of £50.

P.A.T.A.

Problems that Trouble Traders.

PRICE-MAINTAINING PROBLEMS.

(By DON DE PLAIRE, in *Commercial Review.*)

It is not my intention in this article to discuss the law regulating price-maintenance agreements, but rather those aspects of the subject that affect the retailer from day to day in the ordinary conduct of his business. There is now no doubt whatever as to the legality of such agreements. The Courts have upheld the principle of price-maintenance, and the terms are enforceable at law. Difficulties, of course, have arisen in enforcing specific agreements, particularly where the retailer secures his supplies through middlemen and not from the manufacturers direct. Speaking generally, however, the price-maintenance agreement is a legal instrument that must be observed. In the opinion of the writer this is a good thing. Let the pros and cons be considered briefly.

Prevention of Price-cutting.

The first point that claims attention is the obvious one that a price-maintenance agreement prevents price-cutting on branded lines. Now price-cutting as a policy is bad—bad for retailers, bad for manufacturers, and bad for the public. It is bad for the retailer because it leads to a senseless slaughtering of legitimate profits. It depends for its success upon the reluctance of competitors to adopt similar tactics. One price-cutter in a district may make profits by securing an undue share of business. When all cut profits alike, the Bankruptcy Court is likely to be their ultimate destination. To rely upon price-cutting is to confess incompetence in other directions. To push sales by reducing prices is the last refuge of the destitute salesman. A good salesman can sell a good line at a fair profit; a poor salesman sells it by lowering his quotations.

Bad for the Public.

Moreover, price-cutting is bad for the public. It is the proud boast of the price-cutter, as a rule, that he serves the public at a minimum profit and thereby benefits his customers. As a fact, price-cutting, in the long run, injures the public, because it leads invariably to the production and sale of goods of inferior quality. When the available margin of profit has disappeared, a cheaper substitute has to be procured. It is practically impossible for the average member of the public to determine the real value or quality of most of the articles in every-day use. The customer relies upon the retailer, and is badly served if he is supplied with a line of poor quality so as to make a cut price possible. He would be better off if he paid a fair price for a sound article.

The Manufacturers' Interest.

This brings us to the manufacturers' interest in price-cutting, and explains why the maker of the goods is concerned to see that the retailer gets a fair profit on them. He knows that price-cutting means debased quality. He recognises the fact that if his goods are made the object of a price slaughtering campaign, the time will arrive when one of two things is sure to happen. Either he will be compelled to cut the quality and lower his quotations, or the price-cutters will find a more accommodating manufacturer and he will be unable to sell his productions. Therefore, primarily to protect the integrity of his goods, the manufacturer brands them and markets them under price-maintenance conditions. Incidentally, at the same time he benefits retailers and the public also. Even so, just as nothing is perfect in this world, there are some objections to price-maintenance, one or two of which we will examine.

The Grievance of Evasion.

It is obvious that price-maintenance, to be tolerable, must be general. To bind one trader and to leave another free would inflict great injustice upon the one whose hands were tied. Thus, one of the most serious grievances of retailers in this connection arises out of evasions of the agreements by traders who consider it "smart" to defeat the efforts of the manufacturers to control selling prices. There are various ways of evading the conditions, such, for example, as getting the goods through third parties or ordering them to be sent abroad and then getting them re-consigned to England. Successful evasion, however, is being rendered more difficult as time goes on. The different dodges are being discovered and steps taken to defeat undesirable enterprise. The weak spots in agreements are being discovered, and the legal net is being strengthened in many ways. Hence, the objection that price-maintenance cannot be enforced all round is gradually being met by improved organisation and "tighter" agreements.

Objections to Brands.

I am aware that many retailers entertain strong objections to price-maintenance because it necessarily encourages the growth in the number of branded articles. They urge that the retailer is not benefited by the goods he handles being sold under brand names. There is something to be said for the old method, but, on the whole, carefully weighing the advantages and the disadvantages, the balance is in favour of the modern plan. It is too late to protest against brand names. They have become general in many trades, where pretty nearly everything is proprietary and advertised to the public by the manufacturers. The method will be even more popular with manufactures in the future, and branded goods will spread in new directions and in all trades. The superiority of the plan is too obvious to be resisted. The wisest course for retailers to follow is to recognise this and direct their energies to the task of compelling manufacturers to impose fair conditions upon all alike—without any exceptions.

Head of Price Page

[illegible] asked where room will be left for [illegible] criterion when all the retailers in a trade sell the same articles at the same prices. The reply is that in some trades that state of affairs already obtains, yet the retailers discover points of openings for the display of their abilities and additions charge. Some charges cannot be recreated but they can be regulated. The problem of price maintenance for the retailer will be solved by wise effort in this direction rather than by attempts to resist the movement.

P. D. L.

Meeting of Directors.

The monthly meeting of the directors was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on March 15.

Present.—The President (Mr. E. Buckhurst), in the chair, and Messrs. Gulliver, Sayer and White. An apology for non-attendance was received from Mr. Malyon.

The Chairman extended a welcome to Mr. V. E. Sayer, a new member on the Board of Directors. Mr. Sayer said he appreciated the kind remarks of the Chairman, and would always endeavour to forward the interests of P.D.L.

Correspondence.

Particulars of a claim made against a British pharmacist were laid on the table. The Chemists' Defence Association of Great Britain had paid the pharmacist £500 to settle the case, together with an additional sum of nearly £100 to help defray his legal expenses.

Mr. J. J. C[illegible]king, Secretary Bendigo Chemists' Association, wrote, stating that he had personally interviewed all the members of the Association, and without exception they heartily approved of the nomination of Mr. V. E. Sayer as a member of the Board of Directors.

A country pharmacist wrote, asking for advice in connection with a subpœna which had been issued to him to attend a local Court in connection with an [illegible] action. The Secretary stated that immediately on receipt of this letter he had conferred with the Chairman, and had forwarded information which he thought would be of service. The pharmacist was able to prove that he was [illegible] knowledge of the purpose for which the medicine was purchased, and [illegible] had a clear case in the matter.

Mr. T. M. Young, Secretary South Australian branch, wrote, stating that he had arranged [illegible] interview with Senator Gulliver in regard to [illegible] pharmacists, and [illegible] that the Senator might be seen at [illegible] date. The Chairman reported that the interview had taken place as arranged, and that Senator Gulliver had promised to [illegible] the Minister for Defence on the subject.

A country pharmacist drew attention to what he considered [illegible] of strychnine [illegible] the part of rabbit inspectors and sheep farmers. A reply was sent stating that sales of poison by rabbit inspectors were not authorised under the Vermin Destruction Act, but that powers were conferred enabling them to lay poison and afterwards charge the cost to the land owner. Regarding the complaint re farmers selling strychnine, this was illegal, and any cases brought under notice would be investigated with a view to prosecution.

A member wrote asking for legal advice in regard to a monetary transaction he had had with a local doctor. The Secretary reported that he had arranged for the member in question to interview the company's solicitor and obtain advice as to the best course to pursue.

Mr. T. M. Young, Secretary of the South Australian branch, submitted a question for the consideration of the solicitor, who had submitted an opinion which had been forwarded to Mr. Young.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—Isabella V. Marshall, Homœopathic Hospital, Melbourne; Albert E. Roper, Lithgow, N.S.W.

General Business.—Mr. Gulliver, for the Hon. Treasurer, submitted the monthly financial statement showing credit balance of £58/0/5 in the general fund and £620 2/6 in the reserve fund.

Accounts were passed for payment, and after the transaction of other routine business the meeting adjourned.

Big Claim Paid by British Defence Association.

Recent English advices report a heavy claim against a pharmacist which has been settled by the Chemists' Defence Association. Owing to the nature of the settlement, it is not possible to divulge the particulars of the case. Fortunately the defendant realised the wisdom of taking out a full policy in the C.D.L., the directors of which have paid £500 in settlement of the claim and nearly £100 in legal costs. This is the second time the Association has had to pay £500 in costs, and on several occasions it has paid claims in the neighbourhood of £300. Claims under £200 have been fairly numerous. The case in question shows the wisdom of indemnity insurance. It has awakened greater interest in the Defence movement, and at the last meeting of directors no fewer than 85 new members were elected.

Market Report.

Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt & Co., have received trade advices from London stating that the following drugs and chemicals have advanced considerably in price during the month:—Cod liver oil (very scarce and dear), chloroform, tartrates, nitrates, strychnine, cocaine, creosote, sugar of milk, red prussiate of potash, guaiacol, methyl, [illegible], strontium bromide, boracic acid, [illegible], camphor, and oil of cloves.

Personal & Business.

Properly authenticated paragraphs, preferably sent by the persons interested, are inserted under this heading

New South Wales.

Mr. Duncan Shaw, of Melbourne, is on a visit to Sydney.

Mr. E. Hinvest has purchased the pharmacy of the late P. C. Horne, of Enmore.

Mr. H. S. Brothwood, Manly, has been left a legacy of £8500, under the will of the late Mrs. Eliza Hall.

A New Pharmacy will shortly be opened by Mr. Cains, formerly of Queensland, at Pymble, on the Hornsby line.

Mr. T. P. Swindale, of Turramurra, is spending a holiday with his son, who is a farmer, on one of the Northern rivers.

Mr. J. G. Fitzpatrick, of Victoria, is acting as locum for Mr. E. E. Burke, Goulburn. Mr. Burke is paying a visit to Melbourne.

Dr. J. Read, the new Professor of Organic Chemistry, is expected to arrive in Sydney, and take up his duties at Sydney University during March.

Mr. J. H. Maiden, F.R.S., F.L.S., is contributing a paper on the cultivation of medicinal plants to the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales.

Mr. A. E. Morrow, of Hurlstone Park, is reputed to have cured a man who had been blind for 15 years. His pharmacy has been besieged with blind men lately.

Mr. F. C. Pearce has sold his pharmacy at Glebe-road, Glebe, to Mr. Philp, formerly of New Zealand. Mr. Pearce is going to take a holiday before buying another business.

Mr. Vonwiller is Acting-Professor of Physics during the absence of Professor Pollock at Sydney University, and Mr. C. H. Briggs has been appointed his assistant and demonstrator.

Professor David has resigned the chairmanship of the Professorial Board in consequence of his absence from Sydney on military duties in connection with the corps of miners, of which he is Major.

Mr. L. W. Smith is opening a new pharmacy at Canterbury, near Sydney. Mr. Smith has been doing relieving work round Sydney, and has not been previously in business on his own account.

Mr. L. McDowell, pharmacist, of Redfern, received a New Year's gift in the shape of a fine baby boy. This is his second child; the elder child, a daughter, shows remarkable talent as a child actress, and has appeared in several children's performances, though only six years old.

Mr. Irvine, of Drummoyne, is opening his new pharmacy on March 11th. It is said that this will be one of the handsomest pharmacies in Sydney. The shop is situated in Bridge-road, Drummoyne, a few doors higher up than his present pharmacy.

Mr. W. S. Parke is spending a couple of weeks' holiday at Palm Beach. The residence was built by the late Hon. W. B. Dalley, and is about midway between Newport and Barrenjoey. It is situated in a beautiful little bay on the ocean side. An ideal spot for a quiet holiday.

Victoria.

Mr. W. G. Thomas has gone to Mr. G. Pleasance, Prahran.

Mr. A. L. Craven is acting as locum for Mr. G. Gill, Hamilton.

Mr. Colin McPhee has been relieving Mr. C. E. Wade, Bairnsdale.

Mr. F. G. Chamberlain has been relieving Mr. J. W. Scott, Ballarat.

Mr. W. Sharland has purchased the business of the late Mr. B. S. Dawson, Stawell.

Mr. J. G. Fitzpatrick has accepted a position on the staff of R. W. Beddome and Co.

Miss S. Wolfe has accepted an appointment with Mr. J. W. Whitehouse, Middle Park.

Mr. J. J. Carroll is booked well ahead. He is now at Mr. Ekins' pharmacy at Heidelberg.

Mr. Harry Neil, late of Hobart, has accepted a position at Mr. Black's pharmacy at East Melbourne.

Mr. J. B. Henry, late of Fairfield, has been relieving at Mr. C. G. Innes' pharmacy at South Melbourne.

Mr. A. G. Finlayson has closed his pharmacy at Ballarat, and is now relieving Mr. F. T. Stone, Mildura.

Mr. A. L. Hastings has resigned from the staff of the Brunswick Dispensary to accept a position in another State.

Mr. E. H. Lewis, Buninyong, has assigned his estate. Mr. R. R. Smith, late of Melbourne Hospital Dispensary, is in charge.

Mr. W. A. Gordon, after completing his engagement with Mr. J. Llewellyn, Alexandra, goes on to Mr. J. T. Sanders, Mornington.

Mr. J. A. Kay has been managing for Mr. L. C. Langsford, Stawell, for three weeks. He goes on afterwards to Mr. O. Perrin, Box Hill.

Mr. P. McIntyre, after relieving at South Melbourne Dispensary, has gone to the Williamstown Dispensary to relieve Mr. Blackstock.

Mr. John A. Wilson, Australian representative of Benger's Food, passed through Melbourne on February 29 after a business visit to Tasmania.

Mr. Jas. Hetherington is booked ahead until Easter. After finishing with Mr. Le Couteur, Glenferrie, he goes to Mr. F. Lawson, North Melbourne.

Colonel Harold W. Grimwade has recovered from his illness, and has resumed command of his brigade, which until recently was located at Tel-el-Kebir.

Mr. Ralph Stredwick, assistant to Mr. S. V. Say, Benalla, met with a peculiar accident a week or two ago. He hung up his label trimming scissors with the blades open on a draw knob at the dispensing counter. In moving round the dispensary later on, he came into contact with the scissors, and one of the blades ran about an inch and a half into his thigh, inflicting a nasty wound, which bled a good deal, and incapacitated him for a day or two. He says he now realises, in a miniature sort of way, what a bayonet jag must feel like.

Mr. W. Denby's pharmacy at Wangaratta was damaged by a bolting horse on February 23. The horse became frightened, and bolted down the main street. It turned suddenly under the verandah in front of Mr. Denby's shop, slipped on the asphalt, and collided with the window, causing damage to the extent of £15.

Synthetic Products Ltd.—Mr. R. C. Hall has been calling on chemists asking them to take shares (£100 each) in a new company to be formed to manufacture "Aspirin" under license issued by the Federal Attorney-General. Mr. A. McNicol is the consulting engineer of the syndicate, Mr. J. W. McComas, the solicitor, and Mr. J. L. Stevens, analytical chemist.

Brighton C.F.S. Dispensary.—The first yearly report of the above dispensary has been issued. Starting with 900 members, the number increased to 1247 at 30th August, 1915. Receipts totalled £721 15s. 7d., and expenditure, £601 11s. 6d. Levies brought in £452 5s. 10d., registration fees £124, and sale of goods £150 3s. 6d. Drugs and goods purchased amounted to £540 3s. 5d. Stock on hand is stated to be £173 11s. 10d. Salaries totalled £234 10s. (£4 10s. a week for one dispenser). The year closed with an excess of liabilities over assets of £10 11s. 6d. As the registration fees are non-recurring, the dispensary is faced with a prospective loss for 1916. To meet this 5 per cent debentures, valued at 10s. each, are being issued. The amount owing for drugs is £271 10s. 2d. Reference is made in the report to the high cost of drugs, some of which are said to "have appreciated upwards of 2000 per cent." An average of 1254 prescriptions per month has been dispensed during the year.

Queensland.

Mr. J. P. Davies and family are holidaying at Southport.

Mr. H. Rawlinson is acting as locum tenens for Mr. J. P. Davies.

Mr. C. S. Spiers, of Beaudesart, is spending some time in Brisbane.

Mr. H. Saunders, of Roma, and family are on a visit to Redcliffe.

Mr. Hillard, late of Toowoomba, is relieving Mr. Spiers, of Beaudesart.

Mr. A. L. Aycough, assistant to Mr. C. G. Imes, of Melbourne, has been on a visit to Queensland.

Mr. G. Watkin's illness. The latest reports indicate that he is maintaining his strength and is extremely cheerful.

Mr. Lewis Zoss, Secretary of the New South Wales P.A.T.A., paid a brief business visit to Brisbane towards the end of February.

Mr. J. H. Groom, formerly dispenser at the Redcliffe Dispensary, has resigned. The position has been filled by Mr. Palfrey.

The B.U.F.S. Dispensary have moved their quarters from Queen street to George street, Brisbane. The premises now occupy a prominent position on a street corner.

South Australia.

Mr. M. F. Gehrig, of Port Adelaide, is away at Victor Harbor.

Symonds & Jones are reported to have bought the business of Mr. J. F. Anthony, of Port Pirie.

Mr. J. H. Young and Mr. J. Porter have been elected honorary life members of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

Only one candidate passed the March preliminary examination, namely, P. C. Martin, and one only passed in the final, Mr. Hurren.

Mr. A. J. Frayne, of Bordertown, is on a motor tour through Victoria. He is accompanied by his wife and son, and expects to be away three weeks.

Mr. Ray Young left Adelaide about the middle of February on a visit to his father, Mr. J. H. Young, at Tyabb (Vic.). On his return, he goes into camp.

Military Pharmacists.—It is reported that a number of registered pharmacists will be required shortly, and those intending to enlist should communicate with Capt. Fox.

Mr. A. W. Madge, of Glenferrie, visited Adelaide during the month to attend the funeral of his father. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Madge, as it is only a short time since he lost his mother.

NOTICES.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

ELECTION OF FOUR MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AND TWO AUDITORS.

I, SAMUEL BAIRD, the RETURNING OFFICER appointed under the Articles of Association of the PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA, do hereby declare that the number of nominations not being greater than the number of vacancies for seats on the Council of the above-named Society, the following persons have been DULY ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL:—

BAILEY, ARTHUR R., Malvern.
CHAMPION, JOHN, Melbourne.
KERNOT, WALTER C., Geelong.
LEE, FREDERICK, Prahran.

And for the office of Auditors:—

STRANGWARD, WEST OUTTRIM, Melbourne.
WOODWARD, THOMAS, Melbourne.

SAMUEL BAIRD,
Returning Officer.

Melbourne, 29th February, 1916.

Victorian Final Examination.

Candidates are notified that on and after 1st June, 1916, the examination in Practical Dispensing will include, in addition to the usual three dispensing exercises, two additional exercises on the preparation of simple galenicals. The time allowed for the work will be increased to three hours.

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Registrar.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria,
February 16, 1916.

Formulary.

Chilblain Balsam.

Venice Turpentine	2½ oz.
Yellow Wax	3 oz.
Olive Oil	4 oz.
Peru Balsam	½ oz.
Alkannin	10 grn.

Melt the wax and the other ingredients and stir until solidified.—Canadian Phar. Jour.

Health Salt.

Sod. Sulph. Exsicc	30 Gm.
Mag. Sulph. Exsicc	30 Gm.
Sod. et. Potass. Tart.	60 Gm.
Sod. Bicarb.	45 Gm.
Acid Tartaric	45 Gm.
Acid Citric	30 Gm.
Mag. Carbon. pond	30 Gm.
Sacchar. Alb	240 Gm.

Pot. Chlor. Tooth Paste.

Precipitated Chalk	9 oz.
Pot. Chlorate	23 oz.
Powd. Sugar	3½ oz.
Mineral Oil, White	1 oz.
Oil Peppermint	2½ oz.
Glycerine (Liquid)	3½ oz.
Water	2½ oz.

Pour the water into the mixer and gradually add the potassium chlorate, and mix well. Then add the powdered sugar and white mineral oil, and, after thorough mixing, gradually add the oil of peppermint and glycerine. Finally, add the precipitated chalk in very small portions until all has been added.—Amer. Drugg.

Liquid Soap.

Sodium Hydrate	40 Gm.
Potassium Hydrate	40 Gm.
Cottonseed Oil	500 Cc.
Alcohol	250 Cc.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity to make	2500 Cc.

In a suitable container, preferably a glass-stoppered bottle, dissolve the potassium hydrate and the sodium hydrate in 250 cc. of distilled water, add the alcohol, and then add the cotton-seed oil in three or four portions, shaking vigorously after each addition. Continue to agitate the mixture occasionally until saponification has been completed. Then add the remaining portion of distilled water and mix.

Cocoa Cold Cream.

Cocoa Butter	6 av. oz.
White Wax	6 av. oz.
Sweet Almond Oil	6 fl. oz.
Oil of Lavender Flowers	2 fl. dr.
Oil of Rosemary	2 fl. dr.

Melt the wax and cocoa butter at a gentle heat, then incorporate the oils. Other aromatic oils may be added, also synthetic perfumes, or these may be omitted entirely, the cocoa butter having a pleasant aroma of its own.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

March Examination Questions.

Preliminary Examination.

LATIN.—1. Translate either both the given pieces from Caesar or both from Vergil.

2. Parse, according to instructions, the words in italics in the Caesar or Vergil translated.

N.B.—In parsing a substantive or adjective give nominative and genitive singular without abbreviation, number, gender, case, and full syntax; in parsing verb give principal parts throughout, person, number, tense, mood, voice, and full syntax.

3. Decline, giving meaning and gender of nouns, meaning of adjectives and pronouns:—nouns, Vir, mulier, foedus; adjectives, audax, acrior; pronouns, iste, quilibet.

4. Give in columns for each of the following nouns meaning, gender, genitive and ablative singular and plural: os, pectus, pons, salix, sus.

5. (a) Give meaning and comparison of adjectives —miser, antiquus, falsus, juvenis, maledicus, parvus; and of adverbs triste, tuto, certe, ferociter, pulchre, male.

(b) Give Latin for 24, 80th, 11 each, 40 times, 1120 soldiers, 100 thousand women, the 15th legio.

6. Explain these constructions, giving an instance of each; partitive genitive, predicative dative, cognate accusative, historical infinitive, accusative and infinitie.

7. (a) Give principal parts and meanings of these verbs:—sumo, occido, pello, haurio, patior, ulciscor, orior. Add the present inf. passive and future participle active of the first four verbs, and the future participle only of the last three.

(b) Write out in full these tenses—
Imperfect indicative of adsum.
Future indicative of possum.
Present subjunctive of prosum.
Future indicative passive of haurio.
Pluperfect subjunctive active of tollo.
All imperative active and passive of capio.

8. Translate into Latin—
(a) The large house was built on the top of the hill.
(b) Caesar pitched his camp eight miles from the camp of the enemy.
(c) The soldiers were ordered to advance ten miles.

Time allowed—Three hours.

ARITHMETIC.—1. Reduce to lowest terms—

$$\frac{7\frac{2}{3}}{4\frac{3}{11}} \text{ of } \frac{24}{77} - \frac{(3\frac{2}{7} - 2\frac{5}{8}) \text{ of } 3\frac{5}{13}}{3\frac{2}{7} - (2\frac{5}{8} \text{ of } \frac{24}{119})}.$$

2. Reduce the following vulgar fractions to decimals, and find their sum as one decimal expression:—

$$\frac{15}{16}, \frac{5}{32}, \frac{11}{25}, \frac{5}{125}.$$

3. How many tiles $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 6 inches will be required to cover a surface 18 feet by 13 feet 6 inches, and what will they cost at 3/4 per dozen?

4. A tradesman's liabilities are £3048. His assets are a house worth £700, stock in trade valued at £400, and book debts £170. Supposing that these assets are realised in full, find how much in the £ the estate can pay.

5. A man having $271\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land sold one-third of it to one man and three-eighth of it to another. Find the value of the remainder at £57 16/- per acre.

6. The net income of an estate, after deducting 10 per cent. for repairs, 6 per cent. of the remainder for agency charges, and 9d. in the £ on the remainder for income tax, is £1628 11/-. Find the gross income.

7. Find the compound interest on £765 10/- for three years at 5 per cent. per annum.

8. Multiply 7 kilometres 14 decametres 13 decimetres 11 millimetres by 7; divide 3 kilometres 4 hectometres 18 metres 64 centimetres by 8, and subtract the latter result from the former, giving the result in metres.

9. Express as the decimal fraction of a kilogramme the weight of two litres of alcohol, having given that the specific gravity of alcohol is 92 per cent.

10. Thirty-five kilogrammes of goods are bought for 113.625 francs, and sold at the rate of £8 8/-

[illegible] ft per [illegible] assuming [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Anderson, R. S.
Baird, Herbert A.
Barker, Louis
Bennett, Gilbert C.
Brown, H. H.
Bult, L. T.
Chapman, Alick A.
Charles, E. H.
Cornell, Osborn
Cole, G. M. J.
Crimmins, J. E.
Crundall, A. Horton
Davies, A. E.
Donaldson, W. E.
Emonson, H. A. P.
Foster, T. B.
Hodgson, W. Roper
Hughes, E. C.
Johnson, W. L.
Lawson, Oscar J.
Long, D. R.
McLeod, Kenneth J.
McSwiney, Terence
McWilliam, George
Mitchell, T. Graham
Nixon, Henry
Nobbs, John W.
Parry, Francis T.
Philpot, Walter F.
Pleasance, Chas. M.
Prout, G. S.
Rees, Chas. Vivian
Richards, Charles
Say, G. T.
Stahle, L. R. D.
Streeton, H. H.
Tonkin, C. J.
Thomas, F. G.
Towl, Percy G.
Towl, Douglas E.
Vail, H. H.
Vernon, A. E. S.
Walker, J. M.
Wasley, J. E. R.
Watts, F. W.
Williams, W. D.
Wood, C. G.
Wood, F. J.
Wittmann, F. C.

UNDER GRADUATES.

Anderson, J. G.
Bach, A. J.
Bennett, Melville
Bisset, Eric S.
Cahir, Frank
*Couve, Alan C.
Cunningham, A. L.
Carr, H. J.
Daniel, B. J.
Darling, R. S.
De Gruchy, T.
Farnbach, C.
Graham, Pickford J.
Grano, R. G.
Holmes, Louis
Jewkes, Geo. G.
Lamb, Leonard F.
Mathias, F. A. J.
Narik, Andre
Rankin, W. S.
Sayers, Alex.
Simpson, C. H.
Stanley, Jefferson
Sternberg, S. H.
*Symonds, J. H.
Sutcliffe, John
Winch, P. J. F.

APPRENTICES AND ASSISTANTS.

*Anderson, David
Bates, H.
Bisset, Eric S.
Boyett, E. P.
Brent, Bernard
Ching, W. R.
Cheshire, Frederick
De Medico, L.
Dixon, C. H.
Eddie, F. F.
Elder, Frank R.
Francis, E. W.
Gordon, L. K.
Hall, Leslie
Hurrey, P. T.
Jones, Alan M.
Jewkes, W. G.
Kneebone, C. L.
La Roche, O. R. J.
Leen, D. K.
London, W. D.
Matheson, H. M.
McDonald, Keith
Pascal, H. R.
Pearson, R. S.
Scott, Alan
Wild, A. M. S.
Wheeler, Hector, W.

SONS OF CHEMISTS.

*Blackie, N. R.
Cooper, Cyril R.
*Couve, —
Garrick, Kenneth
*Grimwade, G. Risdon
Grimwade, Harold W.
Grimwade, Lionel
Grimwade, Fred. S.
*Keiran, J. D.
Laurance, H. R.
Milford, E.
Milford, W.
Pincus, Cecil
Pincus, Fabian
Pleasance, Wilfred
Pleasance, Harold
Owen, J. Stanley
Say, S. V.
*Stritt, S. W.
Towl, Kenneth
Wolfenden, C. W.
Wheeler, F. H. E.
Wheeler, N. R.

*Killed in Action.

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STALLY, H.
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BURSTON, G.
JACKSON, H.
WHIPP, J.
HOPKINSON, H.
HART, F.
BERGSTEIN, O.
McNAUGHT, W. (Lieutenant)

Messrs. E. W. FRANCIS and A. L. BUTTERSS have since enlisting received a Commission as Second Lieutenants.

Messrs. FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO.

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CLANCY, T. R.
COSS, W.
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FISH, G. M.
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HAYES, L.
HORNBY, H.
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WILLIAMS, E.
CROLL, J.
LEWIS, E.
SWANSSON, P.
DAVIDSON, A.
ANDERSON, K.
DALTON, M.

In addition to the above men, the following have left the firm's employ to assist in the Army Medical Corps work in Victoria:—

GROUNDS, H.
TAYLOR, R.
FITZPATRICK, T.
GEMMELL, R.

CLERK TO THE COLLEGE.

KENT, FRANCIS C.

The Secretary will be pleased to receive the names of members who have enlisted and who are not included in the above Roll of Honour.

Contributions of Victorian Pharmacists to Patriotic Funds.

Military Motor Ambulance Fund	£500	0	0
Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund	408	0	0
Red Cross Tooth Brush Appeal	45	0	0
Contributions to Red Cross and Belgian Funds	200	0	0
	£1153	0	0

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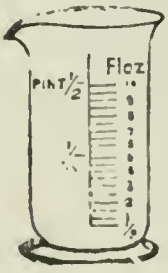

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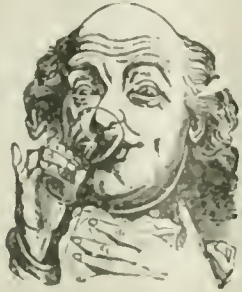
THE NEXT PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION will be held on 15th and 16th JUNE, 1916. Authors for 1916 are Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Canto 2 and Caesar, De Bello Gallico, Book 5.

A. FORSTER, Registrar,
7 Richmond Terrace, Domain.
Sydney, 8th January 1916.



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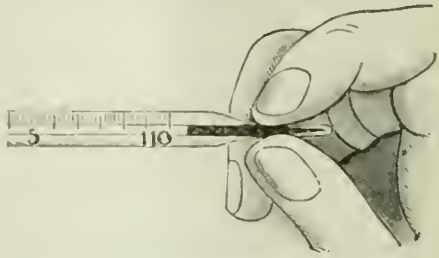

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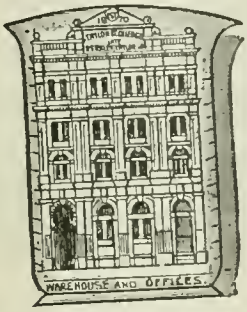

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Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1915, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

AS required by Section 95, Sub-section of the the "Medical Act 1915," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 1st and 2nd June, 1916.

The following are the compulsory subjects.—

LATIN.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Book I., Chapter 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid, Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

ENGLISH.—Grammar and Composition. Literature. The University Text Book in English.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages.

ALGEBRA.—Notation, symbolic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cyclic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

GEOMETRY.—The substance of Euclid Books I. and II. Any recognised Text Book may be used.

TIME-TABLE.

FIRST DAY.

Latin	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Arithmetic	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

SECOND DAY.

English	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Algebra ...	12.30 p.m. to 2.20 p.m.
Euclid	3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1s. a copy.

PASS STANDARD.

THE marks for a pass in any of the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary Examination shall not be less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks of 100, and an aggregate of 60 per cent. in all the subjects.

ENGLISH TEXT BOOK.

The Text Book in English for March and June, 1916, will be:

A Victorian Anthology (M. P. Hansen.) Part I.

To be memorised—

Tennyson—*Three Songs* and *Crossing the Bar*

Browning—*Prospice.*

Kipling—*Flag of England.*

Henley—*England.*

Newbolt—*Clifton Chapel.*

Cuthbertson—*Sunrise.*

The Text Book in English for September and December, 1916, and March and June, 1917, will be:

English Prose and Verse (F. Sinclaire, M.A.) Part I

To be memorised—

Shakespeare—*When to the Sessions.*
When Icicles Hang.

Milton—*Paradise Lost* ("He scarce had ceased" to end of selection.)
When I Consider.

Keats—*Ode to Autumn.*
Much Have I Travelled.

Wordsworth—*The Solitary Reaper.*
Scorn Not the Sonnet.

Tennyson—*Break, Break, Break.*
Crossing the Bar.

Candidates must give written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th June, 1916. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid before that date.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The next FINAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th June, 1916.

Candidates must give ten days' written notice of their intention to present themselves. Indentures of Apprenticeship and the Certificates required by Sections 96 and 98 of "The Medical Act, 1915," Part III., must be lodged with the Registrar, and the Fee of Three Guineas paid ten days prior to the day of examination.

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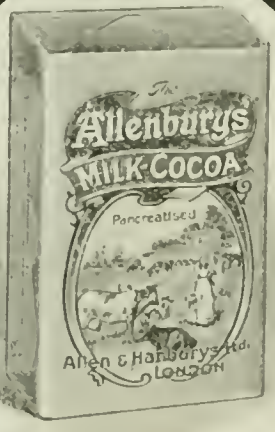

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Substitute for "ASPIRIN"

(Medical Journal of Australia, March 11, 1916).

An Opportunity for Practical Patriotism.

And an opportunity to down an enemy preparation is offered the medical profession of Australasia through the appearance on this market of **British Kephirin**, manufactured in Australia by British labour—a proved substitute superior to Aspirin.

Not only a substitute for Aspirin, but a preparation better than the original remedy through the fact that taken grain for grain, **Kephirin** equals Aspirin up to the maximum dose of the enemy drug, and then offers further advantages in that additional dosage can be administered where required in combating obstinate symptoms.

Practical patriotism demands that when at least all things are equal, preparations of Australian manufacture should be adopted. When local products are superior, no reason remains for using alien or enemy remedies.

Kephirin identifies the following proved formula:—

FORMULA.	Percentage Composition.*
Citric Acid	6 per cent.
Salicylic Acid	33 "
Acet-Phenetidine	48 "
Quinine	6 "
Natrium Carbonate	7 "

** The constituents being chemically combined, i.e., not merely mixed, it is impossible for anyone unacquainted with the process to produce an equivalent.*

As an antineuralgic, an antipyretic, and an antihidrotic, we believe it has no superior.

To any doctor who, aside from his constant desire to do the most for his patient, also wishes to patronise home industry, and at the same time to do his bit to help kill the enemy's trade, especially in the future, as well as at present, we will afford full facilities for testing AT OUR EXPENSE the strength of our claims in respect to **Kephirin**.

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Kephirin is being prescribed by hundreds of patriotic doctors, who find it to be all we claim and to give general satisfaction. Prescribe **British Kephirin** and kill German Aspirin. Every little bit helps to kill German trade.

After experience, the doctor testing **Kephirin** will find every reason—pathologic, patriotic, and sentimental—for adopting it generally, and absolutely refusing to prescribe Aspirin.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the 59th Annual Meeting of the Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia will be held at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston Street, Melbourne, on Tuesday, 28th March, *1916, at 8.30 o'clock p.m.*

BUSINESS.

1. To confirm the minutes of the 58th annual meeting, and to deal with any business arising therefrom.
2. Election of Four Members of the Council and Two Auditors.
3. Adoption of Annual Report and Financial Statements
4. President's Address.
5. To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.

During the evening the President will unveil the Honour Board *presented to the College by* MR. E. LENTHALL FISHER.

On behalf of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia MR. A. R. BAILEY, *President of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, will present an illuminated address to* MR. J. H. YOUNG, *(late Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of South Australia) in recognition of the sterling services rendered by him to pharmacy during the past twenty-five years.*

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Secretary.

College of Pharmacy,
Melbourne, 20th March, 1916.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Members are notified that the Annual Subscription for the current year is now due and payable. The Secretary will be glad to receive same at their convenience.

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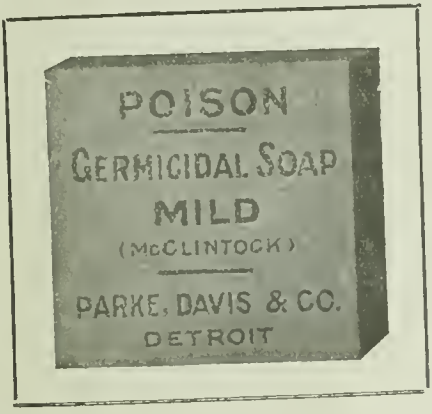

It is a quick-acting germicide for cleansing wounds and sores.
Its frequent use is recommended in cases of boils, to guard against the spread of infection.
It destroys the offensive odor of perspiration and should be freely used during the warm weather especially.
It is highly recommended for prickly heat.
For bathing tender, perspiring feet, Germicidal Soap is far superior to ordinary soap.
It is the soap that should be used in cases of Acne, Barber's Itch, Ringworm, and other parasitic skin diseases.
It is recommended for washing the hair when there is dandruff or other scalp affections.
It kills lice and is also used as a shampoo for that purpose.
Physicians use this soap freely after contact with contagious diseases.
It is also used by Surgeons for preparing antiseptic solutions. It will not corrode their steel or nickel instruments.
For all these purposes it is used like any other soap; it lathers freely.
It is labelled "Poison" merely to guard against carelessness—it is not dangerous to use.
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